

Strasbourg finds Government guilty of sex discrimination over immigration

Brittan set poser by entry ruling

By Malcolm Dean in Strasbourg and Aileen Balantyne

The Government was last night seeking ways of complying with a ruling by the European Court of Human Rights that Britain's immigration rules are unlawful because they discriminate against women.

The Home Secretary, Mr Leon Brittan, said: "We are signatories to a convention. We will have to make changes necessary to be in compliance with it."

"I have only heard the court decision. I want to read what it says, consider it, and

by the Government in 1980, and it is left with two options following the ruling in a test case sought by three women who have permanent rights of residence, but who had been refused the right to bring their husbands to live in Britain.

The Government can either be more liberal about allowing in foreign husbands, or it could exclude all foreign wives. The second course would lead to a political future, as it would mean large numbers of white women being banned. Of the 16,000 foreign wives admitted last year, only 6,750 were from the Indian sub-continent.

The first option would mean abandoning the Government's pledge in the 1979 manifesto to stop foreign husbands and fiancées from entering this country.

Commenting on the judgment Mr Michael Meadowcroft, Liberal MP for Leeds West, and home affairs spokesman said: "The decision of the European Court that the UK's immigration laws discriminate against women will be warmly welcomed by many British families. The Government's present policies had caused great distress."

"It is scandalous that families should be kept divided by what have now been shown to be discriminatory rules," he said. "I have today written to David Waddington, the minister responsible, and asked him to review urgently the many

cases that he has had referred to him."



WINNING SMILES: Mrs Arcey Cabales and Mrs Sohair Balkandali, with her five-year-old son Miras, in London yesterday for the press conference on their European Court of Human Rights victory over the Government refusal to admit their husbands to Britain.

Mr Waddington refused to commit himself on how the Government would act in response to the ruling. He said that the full text of the judgment and the fine print would have to be studied, and the Government would make a statement in due course. He said there might be more than one way to meet the judgment, but stressed that Britain accepted the jurisdiction of the European Court.

He said the change of rules in 1983 had been a "liberalisation" and added: "All that is at issue now is what rights should be given not to British citizens but to women who are not British citizens, women who are hereby settled."

The Joint Council for the Welfare of Immigrants, which brought the test case, said that the Government have known for five years that Britain's immigration rules are a breach of the European Convention of Human Rights.

Ms Fiona McTaggart, general secretary of the JCWI, said that as far back as 1980 the home affairs select committee on race relations had been given this warning by Lord Scarman, and had been in a great breach of the Convention ever since.

The present rules affect an estimated 2,000 women every year, who are permanently, and legally settled here, but are separated from their husbands.

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Killers on the road in divided Sri Lanka

THE DESPERATE plight of the minority Tamil population in Sri Lanka, which has caused tens of thousands to flee to India and Western Europe, was gruesomely illustrated on a bus journey from the beleaguered Northern Province yesterday.

A gang of about 20 murderous Sinhalese youths armed with iron bars stopped and surrounded our bus on a river bridge 105 miles north of Colombo. They were out Tamil-hunting.

One of the young men hauled himself up through an open window and demanded to see the identification cards of every male in the packed bus, which had left the Tamil border town of Vavuniya for the capital three hours before.

As the inspection went on, one of the youths pointed to a fire on the river bank below. "Tamil boat," he said with a grin. The charred remains of a skeleton could still be seen among the burning branches and hot ashes.

The youth told me the man had been hauled out of a bus earlier that day. "We Tamils come through," he said. There were none on our bus and as we drove off, he shouted: "You lucky." After a few light-hearted exchanges, the Sinhalese passengers appeared to put the

DAVID Pallister, in Colombo, experiences the daily terror which has prompted the exodus of Tamils to the West.

incident out of their minds. This was the road from Anuradhapura, the route taken two weeks ago by 40 armed men who drove into the sacred Buddhist city in a stolen public bus and shot down nearly 150 civilians, most of them Sinhalese.

Since that massacre, for which there has been no claim of responsibility by any of the Tamil guerrilla groups, few of the 1.2 million Tamils who form the

majority in the Northern Province have dared to travel south.

The security forces, 85 per cent Sinhalese, have become a wholly sectarian force. Attempts by the Government to discipline the army have repeatedly failed.

The massacre, like the 1983 riots, has created an even more defined ethnic divide with hundreds of families from both communities

fleeing or being bussed by the government into the perceived safety of refugee camps in their own areas.

For the Tamils, the situation is even more disturbing in the north than for the Sinhalese in the relatively trouble-free south. The northern economy has more or less collapsed, with 25,000 fishermen in Jaffna deprived of a living because of the offshore security zone.

Civil administration, except in the towns, has broken down. The Tamil guerrillas, their ranks swollen by repeated security force atrocities, are in undisputed control of the countryside.

The army and the police, both ill-equipped and poorly-trained in dealing with a determined guerrilla army of between 3,000 and 5,000 men and women, hold tenuous sway in the towns only during daylight hours.

They are faced with a hostile and embittered population that gives whole-hearted support to their sons who have joined the movement. Guerrilla attacks, a wretched jungle warfare, have become bolder and more frequent.

The government appears to be powerless and paralysed. President Jayawardene is under pressure from all sides to take a hard line with the guerrilla groups

Brittan 24-hour rule 'defeating MPs trying to help refugees'

By John Carvel and Paul Keel

A ruling by the Home Secretary, Mr Leon Brittan, that MPs' representations on behalf of Tamils were being limited to 24 hours led to heated accusations at Westminster yesterday.

Labour backbenchers said he had curtailed MPs' traditional representation rights on behalf of these seeking refuge.

Three Labour MPs who have been trying to assist some of the 1,150 Tamils who have arrived in Britain since the beginning of the month said the Home Secretary's ruling made last week without reference to Parliament — had reduced their powers to appeal against a deportation order from a month to just one day.

The complaint was that the restriction made their efforts virtually worthless.

Mr Brittan argued yesterday that he had taken this step to protect the interests of individuals who might otherwise be kept for longer than necessary in less than satisfactory conditions at immigration detention centres.

Mr Jeremy Corbyn, the Labour MP for Islington North, who has recently visited the Tamil areas of Sri Lanka, complained that his approach to the Home Secretary was "government by



Jeremy Corbyn — "subterfuge" charge

subterfuge for MPs and terror for the Tamils."

The crisis has been brought to a head by the arrival at Heathrow airport of about 310 Tamil refugees since last Friday.

It was believed yesterday that about eight Tamils were at risk of immediate deportation.

Mr Brittan had a one-hour meeting with the three Labour MPs — Mr Corbyn, Mr Dave Nellist and Mr Chris Smith — who have been representing cases referred to them by the UK Immigration Advisory Service over the Bank Holiday weekend.

Mr Corbyn said he had evidence of mass killings of Tamils and destruction of entire communities. "The British government has a responsibility to ensure that nobody is sent back to that kind of danger," he said.

Mr Nellist, Coventry South-east, said he had discovered the new Home Office rules when he took up the case of Mr K. Rabikuma last Friday, expecting four to six weeks to present a case. Home Office officials told him that he would be allowed only 24 hours.

He pointed out that the Home Office minister, Mr David Waddington, had made no mention of the change when he spoke in an immigration debate in the Commons on Thursday.

Mr Nellist said that Britain's traditional role as a haven for refugees was being sold by Mrs Thatcher in exchange for influence and naval bases in the Indian Ocean.

He complained that it was almost impossible for an MP to collect evidence within 24 hours, including necessary affidavits from Sri Lanka about the dangers to which refugees would return.

Mr Smith, Labour MP for Islington South-east, said that the Government had totally mis-

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Bangladesh leader appeals for \$50m in cyclone aid

From Eric Silver in Dhaka

The President of Bangladesh, General Ershad, appealed yesterday for \$50 million in international aid for the 1.3 million people affected by the cyclone and tidal wave that devastated the country's eastern delta at the weekend.

Heavy rain brought more flooding yesterday in the eastern districts of Sylhet and Comilla, where 200,000 were fleeing to high ground.

During a tour of the six main islands and the coastal belt hit by the disaster, the President estimated that between 5,000 and 10,000 people

had died. Unofficial estimates put the total as high as 20,000. The confirmed body count is still only 1,40, according to a staff officer of the military government.

President Ershad said: "We will need \$50 million to get all the people back on their feet again. I will call upon all the rich nations of the world to stand by us in this hour of crisis."

The latest official figures indicate that about 250,000 families were affected. Nearly 17,000 homes, many of them one-roomed huts, were destroyed and 122,000 damaged. Farmers lost 140,000 head of

cattle and nearly 500,000 acres of rice and jute.

The staff officer reported last night that medical and relief teams had now reached all the communities involved. Six naval vessels are still searching the Ganges delta for survivors.

Six transport helicopters were distributing rations throughout the day as well as heavy food, tents and tarpaulins. The Government has also launched an emergency well-drilling programme to ease the acute shortage of drinking water. Most of the existing wells in the disaster zone were contaminated by salt water.

To compound Bangladesh's problems, thousands of families were driven from their homes yesterday by the more normal seasonal flooding in the Ganges and Sylhet. Rivers were five feet above danger level.

Correspondents who yesterday visited the worst of the cyclone-ravaged islands, Uris Char, saw dozens of swollen bodies still unclaimed beside the wreckage of their cattle. They counted 20 mass graves along a five-mile stretch of coast. At least 3,000 people are believed to have died out of the 10,000 who lived on the island.

Mr Korban Ali, a farmer, who lost his wife, two daughters and a son, said: "I wish I were dead as well, for what is the use of living when I have lost everything."

Most of the survivors insisted, however, that they would stay on in Uris Char with its 20 square miles of rich alluvial land. With enough help, they were confident that they could rebuild their community.

"Where else can I go?" asked Roksana, a 14-year-old girl who lost both her parents. Give me some thatch and bamboo to build my house, give me some food to eat, give me some seed to plant.

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NEWS IN BRIEF

Deputies win talks

THE Coal Board has changed its tack and invited the deputies' union Nacods to a meeting today to discuss pit closure procedure. Page 2.

PLO hits back

PALESTINIAN guerrillas regained some territory in a dawn counter-attack on Shihab's militia units around two of the beleaguered Beirut refugee camps. Page 7.

Winning Bett

JIM BETT scored Scotland's 87th-minute goal in their 1-0 win against Iceland in Reykjavik last night, after Jim Leighton had saved a penalty. Page 26.

Ref remains

PRESIDENT Mitterrand of France and Chancellor Kohl of West Germany failed yesterday to reconcile their differences over the Star Wars initiative. Page 6.

Pension loss

BRENT WALKER'S £13 million takeover of Brighton Marina leaves pension funds investing heavily in the £50 million project. Page 23.

Rich harvest

A FARMER who uncovered a hoard of medieval coins against a sowing of wheat promising barley was £200 richer yesterday. Page 4.

Nuclear challenge

BRITAIN is being challenged to accept full inspection of its nuclear installations. Page 3.



"Excellent news. Now that you can all come over you'll be able to stay open 24 hours a day."

Private short cut
A HEALTH authority chairman is questioning NHS private practice rules after a hip operation was carried out privately within four weeks against an estimated NHS wait for four years. Page 4.

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Heads warn of closed schools

By Andrew Mowbray, Education Staff

Thousands of children will break up without end-of-term reports this summer because of sanctions by teachers aimed at breaking the deadlock over their pay.

Schools are expected to be hit more severely as pressure and stress starts to tell on head teachers, struggling to keep the system going as disputes become "a war of attrition."

An urgent warning about the effects of that strain is likely to be issued from the annual conference of the National Association of Head Teachers, which opens in Scarborough today.

More heads will be forced to close their schools at lunch time to maintain safety, more pupils will miss lessons and there are certain to be further cuts in school activities, Mr David Hart, general secretary of the NAST, said yesterday.

"Our members have carried the service over and above the call of duty for the past four to five months," he said. "I have absolutely no doubt the pressures are being felt. Our members are under stress."

"We will very probably be saying to them that there is no justification to go above and beyond the call of duty."

Some heads seem likely to switch to "early closing" continental day as a stop-gap measure to eliminate lunch-time supervising.

The sanctions are also threatening to affect pupils taking external examinations, despite the unions having expressly excluded exam classes as targets for disruptive action.

Four-term year plea, page 4.

Head teachers are facing problems in finding staff willing to take on the extra work of supervising, which exceeds normal working hours.

Mr Ray Biggs, a Salford head and chairman of the association's professional and legal advice committee, said: "It is imperative that we, as a body, try to keep the examination system running."

"But when we have members of staff who won't supervise over time or in their free periods or over breaks and midday, then we have problems."

He said that many parents who expected reports this term were going to be disappointed. In other cases reports are likely to be abbreviated, bearing no narrative comments from teachers.

The NAST national council has tabled a priority motion which declares that the leadership role of school heads has been undermined for far too long. It demands that any reorganisation of salary structure or of the Burnham pay negotiating machinery must recognise the importance of their role.

The motion deplores the "insensitivity" displayed by Sir Keith Joseph, the Education Secretary, throughout this year's salary negotiations, and the failure of the management to make an adequate pay offer.

It seeks support to issue a warning to authorities that a further reduction of the present level of service in schools may be forced on heads unless an urgent solution is reached.

In a private session yesterday, NAST delegates decided to admit deputy heads to membership from next month. There are about 30,000 deputy heads in England and Wales

where cellars have sections named Manchester, Birmingham and so on in recognition of the link, may also cushion the effects of any introduction of export duties. And the record harvest of 1983 boosted cellar stocks to their present scarcely imaginable level of 600 million bottles.

Optimism also survives among growers about the value of the 1985 vintage, whose surviving grapes are being nursed with considerable care. Mr Pierre Lanson, head of Lanson, commented: "It is important to realise that we are talking about quantity, not quality. We may well see a truly excellent vintage."

Britain's long record as a good customer for Champagne, the difficulties coincide with

A Cameron celebration



A CELEBRATION of the life and work of James Cameron (above), the journalist and broadcaster, who for his last 10 years was a Guardian columnist will be held at 7.15 for 8.15 pm on Thursday, June 13, 1985, at the Royal Institution, 21 Albemarle Street, London W1.

Space is limited and applications for tickets should be made to Jenny Cropper, BBC, Room 2084, Kensington House, Richmond Way, London W14 9AX.

Too chill for Champagne set

By Martin Wainwright

Lord Althorpe's 21st birthday bash last week, described by most of Fleet Street as awash with champagne, may have been held just in time. Producers of the sparkling wine are making ominous noises about blighting — just listen to this, Jeeves — rationing.

The whole Champagne region of France was badly affected by frosts in February and April blighting the vines before the young shoots had hardened. Some growers estimate that more than 80 per cent of buds were killed and several are rooting up plants rather than pay for an un-

economic harvest in the autumn. The Champagne Bureau in London, which speaks for growers, said that some 25,000 or the 62,000 acres were affected and the 1985 harvest would be very poor. Lanson, one of the major Champagne houses, described the damage as the worst loss suffered by growers for 25 years.

This year's wine will not be available in the shops until 1986 but the shortage could be felt next year as growers adjust their stocks. Champagne is now almost ready to drink will be held over to prevent a sudden drought when the 1985 vintage is released.

The difficulties coincide with

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Fresh approach on dispute
amid speculation of NCB rift

Coal board has change of heart on Nacods talks

By John Ardill,
Labour Correspondent

The pit deputies' union Nacods, is to meet the National Coal Board this afternoon to discuss the union's overtime ban. The meeting was requested by the board, which had previously insisted that it would not meet the union until it dropped the ban.

The change of heart following a board meeting in Edinburgh yesterday may reflect reported differences over the handling of the dispute between the chairman, Mr Ian MacGregor, and his deputy, Mr James Cowan, on the one hand, and other leading officials on the other.

The board denied the weekend press reports that Mr MacGregor and Mr Cowan were "virtually isolated" in their hard-line approach. Mr Cowan said he thought agreement with the union was near.

NCB spokesmen were unable to confirm last night that the talks were to take place.

Last week Nacods leaders asked the Energy Secretary, Mr Peter Walker, to urge the board to hold talks over the union's demand that it withdraw a statement about the closure of strike-damaged pits and honour its undertaking to put all closures through the colliery review procedure.

The Nacods general secretary, Mr Peter McNestry, said last night he did not know whether Mr Walker was responsible for the invitation. He said the union's 10-strong executive would go to the board "with an open mind".

Miners at two pits were sent

home yesterday because of strikes by Nacods members. Several hundred were without work at Maltby, in South Yorkshire, where deputies have gone on strike for the week rather than accept alternative dates for a pit holiday.

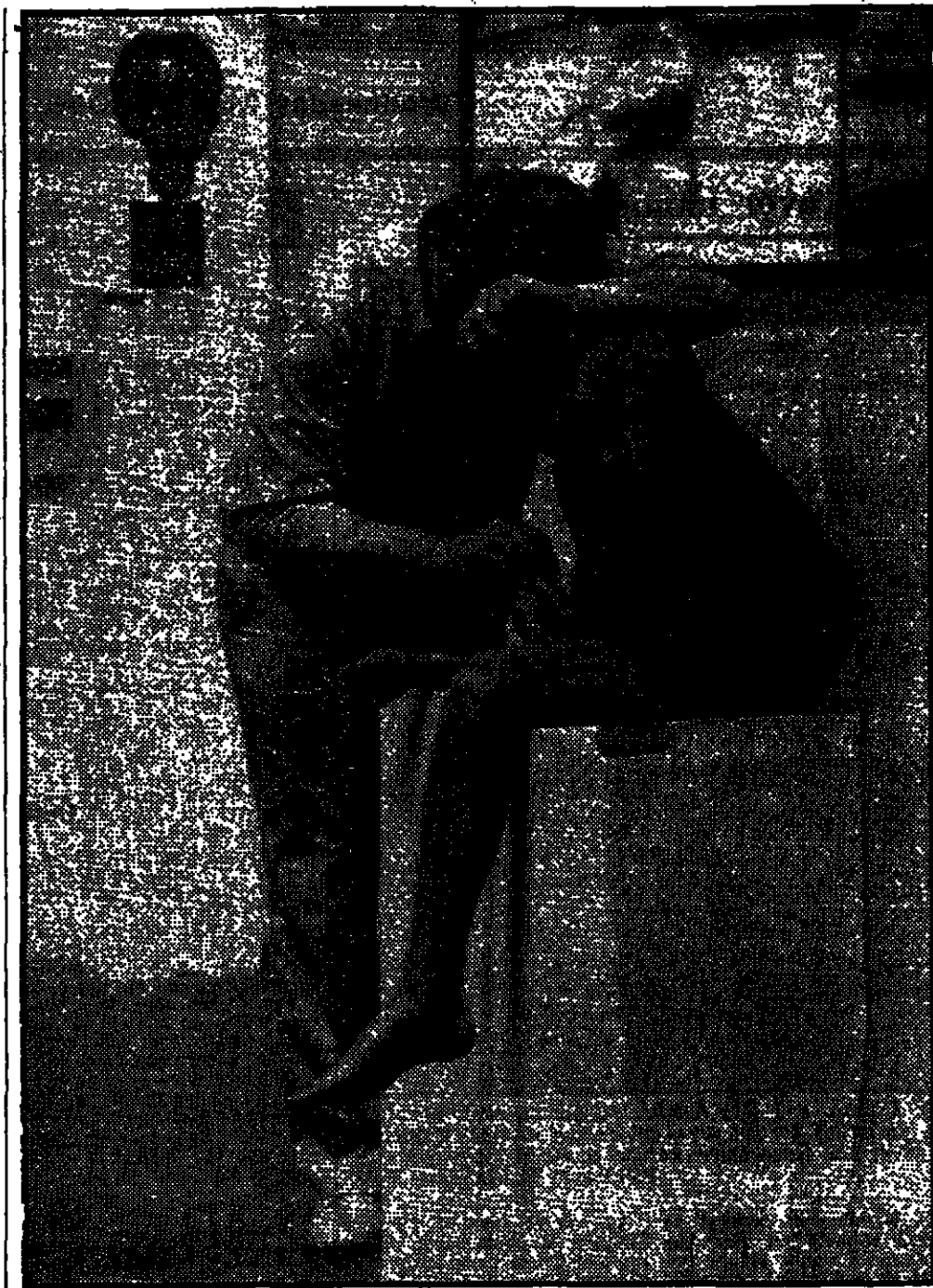
Some 94 pits are due to take local holidays this week, but a number are being kept open because NUM members who took part in the strike have lost their holiday entitlement.

At High Moor, in Derbyshire, 600 NUM members were sent home for the day following a 24-hour stoppage by Nacods members in protest at two colleagues working over the weekend in contravention of the overtime ban.

Underground workers, who must be supervised by deputies, were sent home at both pits. Elsewhere, the board said, some delays were being experienced as a result of the ban which is affecting routine statutory checks and maintenance usually carried out at weekends.

Police in Derbyshire, where there were bitter clashes during the miners' strike, said yesterday that officers were now patrolling pit villages singly "and apparently with the full support of the community".

The acting chief constable, Mr Alan Smith, who was attending for the first time on the dispute, said the policy of using officers who lived in or had experience of mining villages as community officers during the strike had produced remarkable dividends. The situation was now "closer to normality".



BROWN STUDY: Ralph Brown RA puts the finishing touches to his bronze sculpture The Watcher at the 217th Royal Academy Summer Exhibition in Piccadilly, London, which opens to the public on Saturday.

NCB inquiry rebuffs critical accountants

By Patrick Wintour,
Labour Staff

An independent inquiry established by the National Coal Board to examine criticisms by five top accountants' academics has refused to meet the academics to discuss their research.

The coal board chairman, Mr Ian MacGregor, has also written to the academics refusing their request for a meeting, stating that their criticism in an article published during the miners' strike "could in no way contribute to an academic discussion of accounting principles".

The five academics, led by Professor David Cooper, the Price Waterhouse professor of Accounting and Finance at the

University of Manchester Institute of Science and Technology, claimed in the article that the NCB's internal accounting procedures failed to form an adequate basis for informed management decisions.

The NCB board member for finance, Mr Brian Harrison, condemned the article published in the January edition of *Accountancy* as containing "major misunderstandings and inaccuracies".

The board announced in December that it was setting up an independent inquiry to examine the issues raised. Members of the inquiry include Sir Douglas Morphet and Professor Richard Stamp, of Lancaster University.

Professor Cooper has written

suggesting a meeting, which he was told might be unwise because of rumours of legal action.

In his letter, Mr MacGregor said that the independent report "will undoubtedly contribute to public debate, but it has come at a very difficult time for the board, all our efforts need to be concentrated on putting the industry back on its feet, and therefore I can see no useful purpose in its meeting".

Professor Cooper said last night: "Our article was not just an intellectual discussion of technical accounting, it had major significance for us all. I feel that it would be helpful if these things were discussed and debated in a constructive way."

"I understand from the NCB's point of view that the last thing they want at the moment is criticism. There again, maybe they feel they do not have to worry about people standing in their way at the moment."

Asked if he feared that the independent report would amount to a whitewash, he said: "The independent inquiry has clearly worked very closely with the coal board, and therefore they tend to take on inevitably the coal board's view. By contrast, they have not been working closely with groups that have been more independent."

A first draft of the report is believed to have been completed.

Runway cleared of accident blame

By Michael Parkin

The extended runway at Leeds and Bradford Airport was long enough to take the British Airways TriStar which overshoot on Monday, Mr Gordon Dennison, the airport director, said yesterday. Work on extending the runway from 5,400 feet to 7,380 feet ended in November.

Mr Dennison said: "It is a first class runway. It can handle any type of aircraft except Concorde, and will continue to do so."

Accident investigators from the Department of Transport were still inquiring into the crash yesterday. Among the questions they may have to consider, is whether the heavily laden TriStar, carrying 399 passengers and 28 crew, from Palma, Majorca, landed too far down the runway. Witnesses have suggested that it did not touch down until it was a third of the way along it. If this is true, the TriStar would have been left with less than its safe landing distance when fully loaded.

A second question is whether the aircraft was oversteered on landing. There had been heavy rain immediately before, and one man said that there seemed to be "water flying everywhere" from under the aircraft. The nose wheel collapsed, but that may have happened during the overshoot in soft ground.

Mr Dennison said that a British Airways training captain had flown a 747, a much bigger aircraft than a TriStar, from the runway and had declared himself pleased with it. "On June 4 a wide-bodied aircraft will make the first flight from here to Tel Aviv," he said. "There is no reason why it should not continue to develop and handle all the big aircraft safely."

OBITUARY

Terence Prittie

TERENCE PRITTIE, the distinguished author and journalist, died in London yesterday. He was 72.

He joined the *Guardian* in 1947, then the *Manchester Guardian* — after the second world war spending a brief spell as a cricket correspondent before taking up the post of correspondent in Germany and later diplomatic correspondent. He left in 1970 to freelance.

His 18 books cover subjects as varied as cricket, the war and the Middle East.

Appreciation, page 6

Britain attacked for hard line on Tamils

By David Rose

The Government's apparent willingness to accept large numbers of Tamil refugees back to Sri Lanka may mark a significant departure from tradition, refugee agencies said last night.

The United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees said that the Home Office line was now stiffer than at any time in the past. A tendency was emerging to blur the boundary between the criteria used to assess immigrants and refugees, "which should be kept quite separate," a spokesman said.

The suggestion being made privately by official sources, that many of the Tamils were coming to Britain for economic and social, and not political reasons, was misleading and untrue. Economies do not even enter the picture.

The British Refugee Council said that the 28 Tamils returned from Italy, and 45 from Holland, last month, were arrested on arrival at Colchester airport.

A spokesman attacked the Home Secretary, Mr Leon Brittan, for saying last week that many of the Tamils arriving here could be returned "without serious risk". "The people coming here are simply afraid. Any male Tamil of any class is at risk of being arrested or worse at any time," the spokesman said.

Mr Brittan's position masked the Government's Tamil policy, which was "totally different from that displayed to other groups," including Poles, Ugandans, Asians, and Vietnamese.

"We are very worried that this marks a complete departure from this country's tradition of accepting refugees. Those who go back are in severe danger."

Britain's "open door" policy emerged at the end of the 19th century, when tens of thousands of Eastern European Jews fled the pogroms and other repressions of the Tsars.

Between the wars, Jews were admitted from Nazi Germany and at the end of the war, large numbers came from an Eastern Europe dominated by the Soviet Union.

More recently the Heath government made special provisions to admit 30,000 Ugandan Asians who held British passports, and were fleeing General Amin.

In the late 1970s Britain took in 17,000 Vietnamese boat people, under an internationally agreed quota scheme. Many of them were ethnic Chinese who, once formed more closely to the Home Office's current strictures against "economic" refugees being largely professionals and businessmen.

The declaration of martial law in Poland in December, 1981, was followed by a ban on Poles being allowed to remain in Britain. A Home Office spokesman said yesterday that the numbers — many thousands — were not readily to hand.

At least 15,000 Iranians have also been admitted since 1979. Of these applying for asylum, some have been refused and deported, but the UNHCR said last night that it did not consider any of those deported to have been at serious risk.

One reason for the change of policy, the UNHCR suggested, may be that cheaper air travel has enabled larger numbers to escape war zones.

Although the influx of Tamil refugees fell a little this year, the number of those seeking asylum in Britain has remained stable since 1980 — fluctuating between 3,000 and 4,000. Last year's figure was 3,900.

John Goss, acting from Geneva: Officials of the UNHCR yesterday renewed an appeal to Western governments, including Britain, not to repatriate Tamils during the current crisis.

The appeal is understood to have been joined by the High Commissioner, Mr Paul Harding, on the opening day of the three-day closed meeting with European governments.

Mr Harding said: "States which have been the champions of human rights are now finding it difficult to grant some of these basic rights for asylum seekers; people who have in the past opened their doors and their hearts to refugees, are now showing signs of greater reserve and even intolerance."

The number of Tamils seeking asylum in Western Europe and the US is put at well over 80,000, and the figure has soared with the recent violence on the island. Last October, Switzerland decided that its 1,700 Tamil refugees could be repatriated without danger.

Following an outcry in Switzerland, the decision was made clear to the UNHCR that young male Tamils are automatically suspected of sympathising with Tamil separatists.

Breaching of article 13

Malcolm Dean on the Strasbourg ruling that means Britain will have to change its Immigration rules so that they no longer discriminate against foreign women

BRITISH Immigration rules were declared unlawful by the European Court of Human Rights in Strasbourg yesterday. The judgment will require the rules to be changed.

The court found that the rules, introduced by the Conservatives in 1980, breached Article 13 of the European Convention on Human Rights because they discriminated against women.

Under the rules, foreign men with full residence rights in the UK can bring their wives or fiancées, but foreign women can not. Even women who have acquired British citizenship have to demonstrate that their marriage was not for immigration reasons before their foreign husbands are granted settlement rights.

At an earlier hearing the Government said that the rules protected the domestic labour market at a time of high unemployment. The court ruled that this was a legitimate aim, but provided insufficient grounds for justifying a breach of article 13.

Leader comment, page 10

The court noted that the advancement of sexual equality was a firm goal of the Council of Europe.

The court found the Government's arguments inconsistent. Foreign wives were being admitted, but between 40 and 70 per cent of them were working. It also noted that the admission of foreign husbands would increase the labour market by only 2,000 to 5,000 men.

The test case in which Britain was found guilty was brought by three women, all legally resident in Britain, who were prevented from bringing in their foreign husbands. The Joint Council for the Welfare of Immigrants and the National Council for Civil Liberties took the cases to the European Commission on Human Rights soon after the rules were introduced in 1980.

One of the women, Mrs Nargis Abdulaziz, stated that she had been married under the old rule under which her Portuguese husband would have had the right to settle, but because the decision was not made until after March 1980 the application was lost.

All three husbands have been allowed to stay in Britain pending the court's judgment. Another 100 women who had cases pending before the commission will be granted immediate relief, and once the court has changed another 2,000 husbands could obtain entry.

HOW RULES CHANGED

A woman's right to bring a foreign husband to Britain has swung back and forth in the last 15 years:

- 1969: The first ban introduced by James Callaghan as Labour
- 1974: Roy Jenkins, Labour Home Secretary, lifts the ban.
- 1977: Labour minister Merlyn Rees announced probationary 12-month period for foreign husbands, and permits government to exclude husbands in bogus marriages.
- 1979: Conservative manifesto states no foreign husbands or fiancées would be admitted.
- 1980: New rules ban foreign husbands unless wife is British citizen who was born here or one of whose parents was born here.
- 1982: Foreign husbands of all female citizens admitted, but onus on couple to show marriage is not for the purpose of immigration. Women with residency rights still have no right to be joined by foreign husband.

Asian suing Home Office over Old Bailey 'beating'

By David Rose

Lawyers acting for Faruq Khan, aged 27, an Asian youth allegedly beaten up at the Old Bailey by prison officers last week for refusing to eat a pork pie, will today take out High Court proceedings against the Home Office in respect of the incident.

Khan, who is a co-defendant in the trial of seven Asians and three whites accused of taking part in a series of violent confrontations in Newham, east London, in April 1984, was said to have been attacked by the officers during the lunch break and failed to attend proceedings of the case on

Thursday and Friday after being treated in hospital. His solicitor, Ms Garth Peirce, said yesterday that his condition, while improved, was still not good for court. "The entire side of his face is still numb, as if he had been injected with novocaine. We will be seeking specialist treatment to discover if he has suffered permanent damage to the facial nerves."

The writ to be issued today will be laid on the Home Office as the identity of Khan's alleged assailants is not known. A spokesman for the City of London police confirmed that the incident was being investigated.

Nuclear dump challenge

By James Lewis

The Durham district of Wearside has set up an action committee, Dare (Dales Against Radioactive Environment), to fight any proposals to store nuclear waste in disused coal and lead mines in its area.

Local fears were aroused two years ago when it was announced in *Planning Magazine* as one of the areas to be considered by the Nuclear Industry Radioactive Executive (NIREX) for intermediate and long-lived waste.

Wearside fears it may be viewed as an alternative to Bingham, Cleveland, where local opposition fought off proposals to use a local mine. Professor David Bellamy, who lives in the area, is leading the opposition.

The chief executive of Wear Valley District Council, Mr Malcolm Sutcliffe, has asked both NIREX and the Department of the Environment if NIREX was "unable to rule out the possibility of a potential site in the district of you."

"No knowledge of the sites NIREX will select" and that it was "unable to provide any assurance about any given site," NIREX was "unable to rule out the possibility of a potential site in the district of you."

The district's eastern area, which includes the towns of Bingham, Cleveland, Crook and Willington, has 35 disused coal mines and unemployment is about 25 per cent. The rest is sparsely populated and has disused lead mines.

Heseltine 'misleads Nato about Trident'

By John Carvel,
Political Correspondent

Dr David Owen yesterday accused the Defence Secretary, Mr Michael Heseltine, of misleading Nato about Britain's conventional defence spending.

The SDP leader released the text of a letter which blames Mr Heseltine for fostering the illusion that Britain can afford the Trident deterrent programme without sacrificing conventional capability.

"I realise that the Defence Planning Committee's Ministerial Communiqué, issued at last week's Nato meeting in Brussels, does not bind in every particular the member nations to all its specific recommendations," Dr Owen says.

"But how can you possibly justify being a party to a communiqué which states the need for Nato to make a special effort to improve our conventional capabilities when you are fully aware that this year's public expenditure plans show that we have abandoned the 3 per cent real terms increase in defence expenditure first undertaken by Nato and endorsed by the then Labour government in 1977/78?"

Dr Owen said that the public spending white paper showed a 2.7 per cent fall in real terms in defence expenditure over the next two years.

"How can this real term cut be reconciled with the resource guidance section of the communiqué, which states that it will be necessary to increase the allocation of resources to defence in real terms?"

Dr Owen said Britain was likely to become one of the worst European contributors to Nato's conventional defence forces.

Nurses say overtime 'blackmail' puts patients' holidays at risk

By John Ardill

The Royal College of Nursing has accused a Birmingham mental hospital of moral blackmail in threatening to stop summer holidays for patients unless staff accompanying them take a drastic cut in overtime earnings.

The college's regional officer, Mr David Anderson, said that management at the Monyhill hospital were proposing to replace overtime rates and an expenses allowance by a single extra payment of £29.15 for a week's holiday duty involving up to 17 hours work a day. It would mean costs ranging from £27.42 for a newly enrolled nurse to more

than £180 for a long service sister.

The present system involved a compromise payment for 12 hours a day — adding up to 75.5 hours of overtime for a seven day week — plus £2 a day out of pocket expenses. Mr Anderson said that nurses had been told in writing that the holidays would end if the new terms were not accepted. They might have been prepared to discuss changes in payment if the hospital had asked for help in saving money to meet government cuts, but they object to the moral blackmail of the management's approach.

A spokeswoman for the management said that she did not think the holidays were threat-

ened. The Confederation of Health Service Employees had accepted the new terms, and management was still negotiating with the RCN.

Mr Anderson said that the college had put the matter into the disputes procedure with arbitration by an independent committee.

It feared that the holidays would be stopped if the compromise was ruled in favour of the present payments.

The hospital describes the holidays as a tradition which it hopes to maintain. Last year about 300 of the 450 patients had holidays of varying lengths, between a weekend and a fortnight. About 100 nurses would be involved, the RCN said.

BBC plans world TV service

By Dennis Barker

THE BBC is discussing with the Foreign Office the feasibility of an international television service on the lines of radio's existing BBC World Service.

Corporation executives are predicting that within the next five years a pilot scheme will be in place, programmes and directing them by satellite to Europe and the Third World in particular.

Government enthusiasm may be limited because the Eastern bloc, containing the very countries it would most like to penetrate, could not easily be reached by television. International rules forbid broadcasting with satellites to another country without permission.

"Even if you consider fairly small dish aerials on buildings of the receiving country these would still be visible to your friendly neighbourhood KGB man or whatever," Mr Austen Kark, managing director of BBC External Services, said yesterday at a Broadcasting Press Guild lunch in London. A Foreign Office spokesman said that it had not yet received formal specific proposals. "We would look at them with interest, but it would cost money and it is not on at the moment."

Pop singer fined £150

The pop singer, Angie Gold was fined £150 yesterday for wounding her boyfriend's former girlfriend.

Magistrates at Stockport, Greater Manchester, were told that she threw a milk bottle at Miss Avril Clarke, who had called at the house the singer shared with Mr Mike Day, a former disc jockey with Piccadilly Radio, in Manchester.

Miss Clarke received wounds to the head requiring six stitches, and a cut eye needing five stitches, said Mr Philip Fleming, prosecuting.

Gold, who was charged under her real name Angelina Fiorina Kite, was also ordered to pay £35 costs. After the case Kite, who had a recent hit with Eat You Up, said that she had ended her relationship with Mr Day.

Suez mine feat wins bravery awards

By David Fairhall

Fleet Chief Petty Officer Terence Settle made repeated dives on the mine, 40 feet down, to detach its instruments. The main charge was later beached and dismantled, but it was only on the final day of the two-week operation that the detonator and primer were positively located and removed.

Settle was awarded the

Queen's Gallantry Medal and Petty Officer Raymond Rowlands, who acted as his safety back-up, and assistant, the Queen's Commendation For Brave Conduct.

The Egyptians also called in the US and French navies, to search the gulf after mining incidents to merchant ships. Who laid the mines is not known.

سكنا في الامايل

HOME NEWS

THE European Commission is trying "as a priority" to oblige Britain to conform to the nuclear inspection provisions of the Euratom Treaty. The move is another effort to close a worrying gap in the international safeguards against the spread of nuclear weapons — a gap which successive British governments have deliberately left open.

The question seems likely to be raised when the five-year review of the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty begins in Geneva in August. As one of the founder signatories, Britain has consistently urged other countries to sign the treaty and to allow international inspection of their nuclear facilities. But it has now had to acknowledge, with embarrassment and reluctance, that it refuses to accept full inspection of its own installations.

International concern over the control of plutonium and other weapons-grade materials has been growing, newly stimulated by the apparent confirmation that South Africa has built and tested a nuclear device.

A previously secret report by the US Naval Research Laboratory, released in Washington, concluded on September 22, 1979 in the South Atlantic by a US Vela surveillance satellite was caused by a nuclear test.

There is also concern about the Thatcher government's intention to expand the production of plutonium at a new reprocessing plant at Dounreay. A study published by two scientists at Princeton University calculated that by the end of the decade Britain and France together will add about 120 tonnes of plutonium to world stocks.

The Federation of American Scientists, which published the report, commented: "The widespread use of plutonium as a commercial nuclear fuel will increase the danger of nuclear terrorism throughout the world, and make it easier for non-nuclear weapon states suddenly to go nuclear."

The report, by Mr David Albright and Mr Harold Feiveson, concluded: "It is now clear that only a small fraction of the plutonium would be used for breeder reactor research and development." The authors estimate an annual excess production of 20 tonnes of plutonium — enough to build hundreds of nuclear bombs.

"There does not appear to be any large-scale demand for plutonium to be used for breeder research and development, or any strong economic pressure for recycle in thermal reactors," the scientists declared.

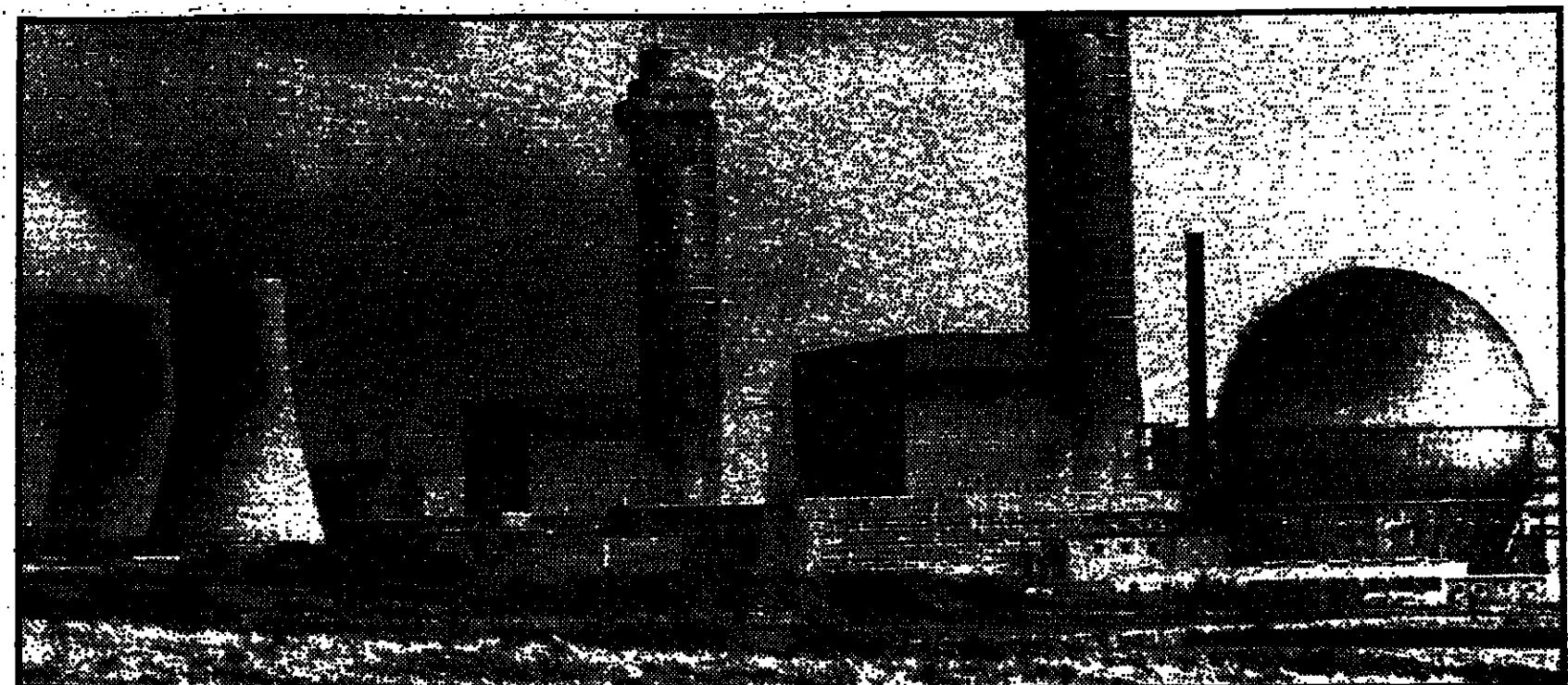
"The movement toward the commercial use of plutonium appears less driven by pressing factors of economics and resources than by haphazard, unplanned decisions, unconstrained by any clarity of international policy or objective."

The concern about British policy arises in part from the deliberate vagueness and secrecy with which our production of plutonium has always been surrounded.

The hazy line between its civilian and military production was acknowledged last year during the Sizewell inquiry. Dr Donald Avery, of British Nuclear Fuels, the government-owned production authority, told the inquiry that his organisation defined "military plutonium" as plutonium intended for military use, no matter where it had been produced.

This definition undercuts efforts by the United Nations and the European Atomic Energy Community to establish international safeguards. Their assumption has always been that the existing nuclear weapons powers keep military and civilian production separated.

Dr Avery's acknowledgment that what is known as "co-processing" could lead to the confusion of civilian and military material has heightened the existing



Cameras and video recorders supervise oxide ponds at Sellafield (above). Mr John Moore (right): chose his words with care



clear laboratory, the figures of civilian and military material have been endlessly confused.

An official statement to Parliament on December 21, 1981 reported that 1,280 kilos of "civil" plutonium from BNFL reactors had been exported since 1971.

Last year, however, a Department of Energy official said that about half a tonne of the consignment had in fact been produced on military reactors. He described the parliamentary declaration as a slip of the tongue, though it came in a prepared statement in which the minister, Mr John Moore, stressed that he had chosen his words with great care.

President Reagan's arms programme will require the production of some 16,000 new nuclear warheads by the end of the decade, and the new designs mean that many will need more plutonium and tritium than their obsolete predecessors.

The present American stockpile of weapons-grade plutonium is between 75 and 95 tonnes and is growing at the rate of about two tonnes a year. By about 1990, assuming that the current military policy continues, supplies will become scarce. There are already plans to divert up to 17 tonnes of civil plutonium into the weapons programme.

There has been a running controversy about "fuel-grade" plutonium which Britain swapped with America under the 1958 Mutual Defence Agreement. Some four tonnes was exchanged for enriched uranium and tritium between 1960-69 and 1970-73. Britain has always denied allegations that some of it was used for American warheads.

The US Energy Secretary, Mr Donald Hodel, said officially in a letter to Congress that the United States "is not relying on this plutonium to meet weapons requirements."

He also noted that "the Mutual Defence Agreement permits the use of any plutonium obtained thereby for defence purposes." He added that America "is not aware of which United Kingdom reactor was the source of the plutonium acquired."

His letter demonstrates how supposed safeguards cited in numerous government statements down the years have become steadily more shadowy. Not only does the international inspectorate have no reliable information on the origin of British plutonium, but accurate information is apparently not given to the end user.

Under the current system there seems no guarantee that reprocessed fuel from British power stations could not wind up in American warheads.

Waiting for Britain to close nuclear gap

As international concern over the control of weapons-grade material grows, Harold Jackson reports on worries about the Thatcher government's plans for an expanding plutonium production programme

clear material to be excluded from inspection.

It has become clear that Britain's policy seriously undercuts the intended safeguards. The international inspectorate has installed six cameras and five video recorders at Sellafield to supervise the oxide ponds in which spent fuel from foreign light water commercial reactors is stored.

The inspectors have never been allowed access to the Magnox chemical reprocessing plant in which uranium and plutonium from the used fuel are separated. The only information made available is the company's official log of the fuel received and the

worries.

The issue is far from academic. A European commission spokesman recently told the European Parliament that official inspectors from Euratom and the International Atomic Energy Authority had been refused access to one area of the Sellafield plant in Cumbria on grounds of national security.

"That part of the plant contains and may process either simultaneously or sequentially both civil and nuclear materials," he said.

Under French pressure, the Euratom Treaty was modified to allow installations producing military nu-

clear material to be excluded from inspection.

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fuel processed. There is no chance of checking that the figures bear any relation to reality.

The plant's security officer, Mr Hugh Sturman, commented that the international inspectors "do not have access to verify the civil components of the flow, because to give them that access would give them access to other information which we are instructed not to reveal."

Mrs Thatcher, like her predecessors, has always said that disclosure of military plutonium production would not be in the national interest.

The Energy Secretary, Mr Peter Walker, agreed

recently that "co-processing inevitably means that atoms generated in safeguarded and unsafeguarded stations cannot be separately identified at the end of the process."

In a letter to Mr Dafydd Elis Thomas, the Plaid Cymru MP for Merionnydd, Mr Walker said: "The complete separation of fuel of different origins would necessitate plant wash-outs between each reprocessing, which would cut the amount of processing (for which Britain charges its overseas customers about \$800 a kilogram)."

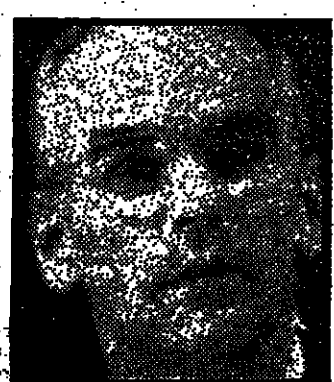
Mr Walker argued that BNFL "operates a system to allocate the product pro-rata

to the plutonium in the fuel fed to the plant"—in other words that the company ensures there is no unauthorized diversion of the material processed.

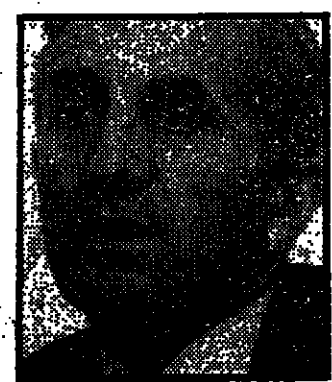
There are sound reasons for the international inspectors to be sceptical about any nuclear book-keeping. An official of the safeguards division of the US Nuclear Regulatory Agency, Mr Sidney Mogilewsky, pointed out five years ago that the checks on American nuclear materials were barely worth the paper they were written on.

He and other statisticians in the agency demonstrated that its records of nuclear fuel shipments have become so muddled in recent years that they are now meaningless. "One official estimated that the Nuclear Fuel Service in Tennessee, which supplies US Navy submarines 'lost' as much as one kilogram a month of highly-enriched uranium. A crude nuclear device can be made with about three kilos.

There seems to be equal haziness in British accountability, and BNFL has admitted 'some confusion and some lack of consistency.' According to calculations by Dr R. V. Heskestad, once on the staff of the Central Electricity Generating Board nu-



LEFT: Mr Donald Hodel —
"US is not relying on British plutonium to meet weapons requirements. But the Mutual Defence Agreement permits the use of any plutonium obtained thereby for defence purposes"



LEFT: Dr Donald Avery —
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When
did
you
last
see
your
father?



'Our Robert's a good boy. One of the best. But I wish he'd come to see me more.

Of course, he's got a family of his own to look after. I understand that. I mean, it's not as if I blame him or anything.

It's just that sometimes I feel so alone...

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But, sadly, life's not like that. Which is why Tunstall Telecom are about to launch Lifeline.

Its heart is an emergency link with a 24 hour Control Centre. Help is at hand at the touch of a button, either on the unit itself or on a special pendant worn around the neck.

And it is also a telephone with some very special features. Elderly or disabled people can dial complicated numbers with one button, for example, or answer a call by remote control.

But Lifeline's real role is as a guardian. Knowing that it's there will help Robert's Dad, and thousands like him, to feel more secure.

That's the most precious thing we give. Peace of mind.

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F O R P E A C E . O F . M I N D

4-term school year proposed by heads

By Andrew Mawer, Education Staff

The three-term school year — devised to suit Victorian churchmen, lawyers and potato growers — should be replaced, head teachers will be told at their conference in Scarborough this week.

A report by a National Association of Head Teachers working party proposes to divide the year into four terms, each of about 10 weeks to suit children and teachers.

The present yawning long summer holiday would be replaced by two breaks of four weeks apiece, the first falling in June and July and another in September and October. Examination dates would also be shifted.

Such a system would benefit both pupils and staff who could become jaded towards the end of the existing long terms, some stretching to 16 weeks, says the report.

The present structure was accepted in the 1870 Education Act, to conform with the ecclesiastical and legal calendars and the demand for child labour in the harvest fields.

Further discussions are to be held with other teachers' organisations and the Department of Education and Science on the advantages of the end of term change including a wider choice of holiday dates in periods of better weather.

Experience seems to show that the shorter term leads to more effective pupil and teacher performance, combined with reduction of stress and absenteeism, the report says.

It suggests that 16 plus external exams should be brought forward to April and May. Pupils would then receive their results in term time, in July and August instead of the middle of the holidays, enabling problems to be tackled immediately.

The pattern it proposes is: term 1, from the first week of January until mid-March, followed by a two week break; term 2, beginning of April to mid-June, with four weeks off; term 3, early July until mid-September, with a four week break; term 4, mid-October until late December, with another two weeks holiday.

Not just a simple queue-jump case

Marion Thornton would not have paid £1,300 for a hip operation if she had known she could have had it on the NHS in a few months. But she thought she would have to wait four years. Andrew Veitch reports on the inquiries that followed her case

STANLEY Thornton, a redundant steel worker, paid his life's savings for his wife's new hip. Ten months later she's confined to a wheelchair in a damp house that they cannot afford to repair. Her arthritis is worse.

Mrs Marion Thornton, aged 49, opted for the £1,300 private operation because she was under the impression that she would have to wait up to four years before her consultant surgeon at Scunthorpe General Hospital could treat her on the NHS.

The case prompted an investigation by the chairman of Yorkshire regional health authority, Mr Bryan Askew. He cleared the surgeon, Mr Shyamal Kumar Mukerjee, of jumping the queue with his private patients, and of doing more private practice than his NHS contract allowed.

The case has led to an outspoken letter from the chairman of Scunthorpe district health authority, Mr John Mason.

A copy of the letter from Mr Mason, who is president of the Midlands Conservative Association, has been passed to the Guardian. In it he urges the minister to give health authorities powers to collect consultants' fees for treating private patients and take over the whole administration of private practice.

He accuses consultants of refusing to allow NHS officials to monitor private practice, and he refers to suggestions that the shorter term leads to more effective pupil and teacher performance, combined with reduction of stress and absenteeism, the report says.

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tions that NHS waiting lists have been deliberately increased to encourage patients to seek private treatment.

He says that patients should be warned before they opt to go private that they may not be able to revert to the NHS, and they should be told of the full costs of their treatment before they agree to it.

It was intervention by Scunthorpe's Conservative MP, Mr Richard Hickmet, on behalf of the Thorntons that led to the investigation and Mr Mason's letter.

While a separate inquiry by Sunthorpe's district treasurer found no evidence of abuse or malpractice, Mr Mason says in his report that measures could be adopted nationally which would make it easier to control and monitor the use of private facilities.

The wording of the Department of Health's guiding principles is imprecise. It says that private treatment should not significantly prejudice non-paying patients. It is impossible, to define "significantly".

He calls for a clear ministerial directive to ensure that private patients are identifiable from admission to discharge by giving health authorities power to take over the administration of private practice, including the collection of consultants' fees.

Mr Mason says that the use of health authority staff to administer private practice will ensure that patients are properly advised of the requirement to remain private once the treatment episode has begun, and ensure that a full estimate is given of the total cost of the services which will be provided.

As for health authorities' failure to identify private patients, he says: "The cooperation received from some consultants is at best reluctant, and at worst downright obstructive."

Anomalies in the system for charging private patients may result in the NHS losing money, he says.

Each in-patient is charged a flat rate per day throughout the hospital stay, irrespective of the services received.



Stanley and Marion Thornton: she cannot overcome the pain

spective of the services received. The main costs to the NHS are incurred in the first few days of surgery and intensive care. Profits on private beds should accrue in the later stages.

But consultants minimise in-patient charges by moving patients to private nursing homes as soon as possible (nursing homes charge less because they do not run the expensive facilities of a hospital).

The BMA's consultants' committee met Mr Clark last week to discuss new, clear guidelines on private practice. Their deputy chairman, Mr Paddy Ross, consultant surgeon at the Royal Hampshire Hospital, Winchester, said: "We strongly support the principle that private patients should not jump the queue. But the concept of health authorities collecting consultants' fees is a bit naive. They can't even collect their own fees."

Scunthorpe has a long waiting list for orthopaedic surgery. The two surgeons there perform fewer NHS operations than their colleagues elsewhere.

Yorkshire region, according to Mr Askew.

But the national waiting list survey by the College of Health shows that Scunthorpe's waiting list is not exceptional, even though in March last year 43 per cent of patients were waiting longer than a year for trauma and orthopaedic surgery. By September, according to the college, 298 people had been waiting more than a year.

The health authority investigations were aimed at finding out whether Mr Mukerjee, consultant orthopaedic surgeon at Scunthorpe General, gave a private patient priority over his NHS patients, and whether he was doing more private work than his contract permitted.

Mrs Thornton was told in August 1983 that there was a four-year waiting list for hip replacements. In June last year Mr Mukerjee saw her again at the request of the GP, because of the severe pain she was suffering.

The case notes show that Mr Mukerjee agreed to give her top priority. That meant, according to Mr Askew's report, that she could have expected to wait three to six months.

Mrs Thornton says that Mr Mukerjee did not tell her the waiting list for priority cases was three to six months. If she had known she wouldn't have paid for the operation. She was still under the impression that she would have to wait four years.

Mr Mukerjee insists that there was no queue-jumping. "I told her I would put her on an urgent waiting list. I told her I could not guarantee a bed, but I would do my best. She said she had so much pain," Mr Mukerjee says. "I told her I would do my best. She said she had so much pain."

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Not much of a life for a woman under 50 Europe moves to scrap coal subsidies

By John Hooper, Energy Correspondent

THE front door of the red brick terrace house in Victoria Road, has since been moved to the side. It makes the front room bigger, and provides more space for the bed in which Marion Thornton spends most of her time.

It means that she can see the street through the lace curtains — when his pain's not too bad, and she can raise her head.

On a good day she can walk through to the tiny kitchen. On the best days her husband Stanley, aged 58, takes her to the end of the street in her wheelchair. It is not much of a life, she admits, for a woman on the right side of 50.

"The pain is in my hip and in my spine. I'm told I've got arthritis of the spine. Some days I'm in agony. I've cried. I've been tough all my life. I've overcome most things, but I can't overcome this pain."

She had an operation on her throat some years ago, and she finds it difficult to speak. She used to sing with the Salvation Army, but she can't sing now.

Stanley used to work at Scunthorpe's Normandy Park steelworks, but he was made redundant. Now they live on his pension — £59.15 a week. They own the house, but the gas bills are high, the walls are damp, and Stanley says that one gust of wind could bring the slates off the roof.

Marion insists she is still in pain but Mr Mukerjee insists that there was no queue-jumping. "I told her I would put her on an urgent waiting list. I told her I could not guarantee a bed, but I would do my best. She said she had so much pain," Mr Mukerjee says. "I told her I would do my best. She said she had so much pain."

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The European Commission will today study controversial proposals for phasing out subsidies to the EEC's coal industries.

A leaked draft of the plan outraged politicians connected with the industry earlier this year and the British Energy Secretary, Mr Peter Walker, has held two unannounced meetings in the past month with the Community's Energy Commissioner, Mr Nicholas Morsar of Luxembourg. Government sources say the minister has stressed he will not allow the British coal industry to be run from Brussels.

According to the leaked draft — which Community officials maintain, has since been watered down — one of the conditions for a successful reduction in subsidies is that community production be cut by 15 per cent before the end of the decade. This could mean the loss of about 150,000 jobs in European mines and a similar number in associated industries.

Problems stem from the 1952 Treaty of Paris — the founding text of the European Coal and Steel Community — which formed the basis of the Common Market. The Treaty banned subsidies to either industry. But the government involved soon arranged to be exempted from this provision.

The last such exemption for the coal industry was approved by the Council of Ministers in 1978 and made applicable for 10 years. When it runs out at the end of this year, all further aid will be illegal.

If the EEC governments wish to continue subsidising their coal industries, they will have to pass a resolution to that effect by then, and the Commission must draw up a draft resolution for them.

Officials at the commission's 17th directorate-general, which is responsible for energy, have been working on it for several months.

They find it galling that, though the 1976 resolution stressed that governments should notify Brussels in advance of their intention to provide subsidies, notification has in practice been a last-minute scramble.

Their determination sits well with the new commission's strategy of developing its existing powers rather than seeking new ones.

The commission has already shown, by its handling of the steel industry, that it is prepared to use the provisions of the Treaty of Paris to cut the productive capacity of an industry it considers debilitating to the European economy.

There are two important differences between steel and coal which opponents of the Commission's proposals can be expected to stress as the suggestions make their way through committees to the Council of Ministers. The council is expected to consider the plans for the first time on June 20.

First, the coal industry does not have steel's huge surplus of supply over demand. Second, the four Common Market coal industries — in Britain, Germany, France and Belgium — only compete with one another in the margins.

However, they do compete with coal industries outside the Community and which can currently produce cheaper coal.

Although the Community will continue to require enough coal to meet some 25 per cent of its energy needs until the end of this century, the Brussels bureaucracy believe that the supplies do not necessarily have to come from the Common Market. Indeed, they argue, tying up men and resources in an essentially uncompetitive business weakens competitiveness.

Subsidies to the coal industry are running at £5.4 billion. In the year before the strike, Britain's subsidies totalled £1.3 billion, most of which was used by the Government to underwrite the coal board's losses.

Under the terms of the Coal Industry Bill currently making its way through Parliament, however, the NCB will be expected to keep its deficit down to around £450 million a year for the next two years.

NEWS IN BRIEF

Families on toxic alert

Two railwaymen were treated in hospital in the Irish Republic yesterday after a leak of toxic vapour from a special goods train at Athlone, writes Joe Joyce.

Emergency crews operated a disaster alert with families evacuated from their homes and 40 people attending hospital for tests.

The train made up of special tanks carrying methylacrylate was travelling between Dublin and a synthetic fibre plant in Co Mayo.

All the people taken to hospital, including the rail workers, were released after tests and minor treatment. A spokesman for CIE the nationalised rail company said the tanks were empty but the vapour escaped through a valve which was found to be open.

The incident has re-awakened fears about the daily trains running across Ireland with the chemicals.

More Legion patients go home

ANOTHER four patients have been sent home after being treated for Legionnaires' disease in the Staffordshire epidemic which has claimed 39 lives.

Seventy-two patients have now been discharged, leaving only 17 under treatment with one said to be very poorly yesterday.

No more deaths have been recorded since two elderly people died on Saturday, and no new hospital admissions for the past 11 days.

Soldiers for trial on rape charge

THIRTEEN soldiers were yesterday committed for trial accused of raping and indecently assaulting a young woman last November. Four of the men are also accused of conspiring to rape.

Salisbury magistrates sent the men for trial at Winchester Crown Court.

Muslims clash in Sheffield

POLICE in Sheffield were yesterday taking a softly, softly approach to violent clashes between Muslim factions which have landed 14 men in hospital.

Police say that the troubles, which have come at the start of the month long Muslim festival Ramadan, are isolated incidents among Sheffield's 15,000 strong Asian community.



Simon Drake with one of the nobles from his farm. Picture by E. Hamilton-West.

Crop of gold fetches £67,856 for farmer

By Donald Wintressgill, Arts Sales Correspondent

A BOARD of medieval gold coins found in a field in Dorset two years ago was sold at Christie's yesterday for £67,856. The money goes to the finder, Mr Simon Drake, aged 25, of Grange Farm, Bournemouth, near Sherborne.

Mr Drake had finished his ploughing and kicked the soil to see if it was ready for sowing. He noticed a gold-coloured disc which he discovered was a noble with a face value of one-third of a pound.

During the next few months Mr Drake, with a metal detector, and with the help of his wife Sally, found a total of 100 coins — 95 nobles, two half-nobles and three quarter-nobles.

He reported his find, and a coroner and jury ruled a year ago that it was treasure.

Examples of the coins were already in the British Museum, and any museum wanting the coins would have to raise the money for them. Mr Drake's find was returned to him.

The coins are of Edward III, Henry IV, Henry V and Henry VI, and seem to have been hidden in about 1450.

Mr Drake's treasure has a face value of £32.25 equal to a farm workers' wages at that time for about 64 years. Mr Drake also found some pottery and part of a bronze cauldron.

Mr Drake, who farms in partnership with his father and has a five-year-old daughter, said he had not had time to think about what he would do with his money. His other harvest, the barley he sowed in the field, was a variety called Golden Promise.

16 held at Polaris chain protest

Sixteen members of Christian CND were arrested yesterday after chaining themselves to the gates of the Royal Navy headquarters at Northwood, Middlesex.

The protest was against Polaris missiles, which are controlled from Northwood, and followed a bigger Christian CND demonstration outside the Ministry of Defence in London on Sunday.

The 16 arrested were all charged with obstruction, according to a CND spokesman. Four more Greenham Common peace women were sentenced to seven days in custody yesterday when they were found guilty of breaching Ministry of Defence bylaws and refused to pay fines.

The women were among 48 who appeared before a special court at Newbury, Berkshire, after a demonstration at the cruise missile base at Greenham at the weekend. On Monday, 36 women, who refused to pay fines of £25 each imposed for trespass on the base, were ordered to be detained for a week in police cells.

Cases against 42 of the other women were adjourned to dates in July and August, after they denied trespassing on the base. Two others admitted the offences and paid £25 fines.

Miner's lawyers appeal over murder verdict

Lawyers are to appeal against the murder conviction of David Williams, aged 35, when a concrete block and post were pushed from a bridge on to his taxi as he drove Mr David Williams, a working miner, to Merthyr Vale colliery, near Aberfan, last November.

Shankland's legal representatives are also considering lodging a similar appeal against the conviction by majority verdicts at Cardiff Crown Court earlier this month. Both men have been held in Cardiff prison since starting their life sentences.

Bamcock and Russell Shankland, also 21, both of Rhymney, mid-Glamorgan, were found guilty of murdering Mr Williams.

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Labour may discipline power-sharing dissidents

By James Lewis

A dozen Labour councillors in the hazy county of Chwyd face disciplinary action with the threat of exclusion from their party's group at the shire hall because of their willingness to share power.

Chwyd, like many other Welsh shire counties has always had a strong contingent of independents with whom Labour's shire committee has been in the past. But the party's new constitution says that if it fails to take outright control, it should go into opposition and refuse to accept any chairs.

Twelve of Labour's 27 councillors claim that the constitution has been misinterpreted and that members are free to make the best of their local circumstances. Mr Ron Dreman, a councillor from Saitney accused the county Labour party of "trying to run a kangaroo court to make every one toe a militant line."

The chairman of the county party, Mr Martin Jones of Wrexham, said he was trying to act according to the constitution. A councillor himself, he has claimed that Labour could have taken control with the support of two Liberals and four of the 25 independents, if some party members had stayed in rank.

"It is essential that proper control should be exercised in the coming year to cope with the problems of unemployment and the difficulties caused by central government control over spending," said Mr Jones.

The power-sharing scheme goes ahead, Labour dissidents stand to gain at least three committee chairs including education and policies. In the meantime a meeting is set for Monday for the party to appear before the county party and the Welsh regional organiser Ms Anita Gale.

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IRISH RM
SUNDAY 2ND JUNE 8.15PM

We last saw Major Sinclair Yates happily married.

In this new series his wife unexpectedly returns to England.

His sister caters for some of his needs, while a certain Miss Bobby Bennett feels she might cater for others.

What happens while the cat's away?

Irish RM lovers should make it a date.



CHEERS. FRIDAY 31ST MAY 10.00PM

How can a decent girl get mixed up with an arrogant bar-owning womaniser who's substituted getting drunk with passions for just getting drunk? Another in our comic series of this love-hate, on-off relationship is on this Friday.

Or is it 'off' this Friday.

IF SHE WANTS ROMANCE GIVE HER CHANNEL No.4.



THE ROCKY HORROR PICTURE SHOW
FRIDAY 31ST MAY 11.30PM

Trapped in a weird castle, young lovers find themselves seduced by an alien transvestite Tim Curry.

Whose idea of romance?

Well it's the first time on TV for the cult movie a whole generation of American couples dressed up to go see.

Only the guys wore the fishnets.



THURSDAY 30TH MAY 9.30PM. SUMMER LIGHTNING

This was transposed from Russia; with love. Ivan Turgenev's original love story is reset in 1840's Ireland.

With Paul Schofield cast as the adult hero recounting his youthful experience of love, jealousy and passion, you can expect a classic tear jerker.

FIRST LOVE: FOREVER YOUNG. THURSDAY JUNE 6TH 9.30PM

A touching drama in David Puttnam's 'First Love' series.

Childhood friends chance to meet. They might have been the next Everley Brothers. They might have had glittering futures.

What happened to make a twenty year old emotional wound reopen?

Rock journalist Ray Connolly's script and rock songs like 'Be Bop a Lu La' might get a few old groovers crying over their baby days as well.



KEEP YOUR EYE ON



Clouds could blanket lasers

From Lee Dye in Los Angeles

Ground-based lasers designed to knock out Soviet ballistic missiles during a nuclear attack would be so vulnerable to atmospheric interference that they could not be used on a cloudy day, the chief scientist for the Star Wars defence programme said.

Mr Gerald Yonas, of the Department of Defence's strategic initiative organisation, told several hundred scientists during a symposium here that ground-based lasers could compensate for mild atmospheric conditions. But when asked how lasers could offset the kind of distortion that would be caused by a heavy cloud layer, he responded: "A ground-based laser cannot operate with cloud cover."

Mr Yonas did not elaborate, and he could not be reached for comment after the session, which was held as part of the national meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science.

His statement, however, was particularly significant in that he had said a few minutes earlier that it now appears unlikely that giant lasers will be placed into orbit, and a more likely application of laser technology would be through ground-based devices that would bounce their high-energy laser beams off orbiting mirrors.

Mr Yonas's comments would seem to indicate that the Soviet Union could get around ground-based American lasers simply by launching a nuclear attack on a cloudy day.

Since the objective at this point is research, Mr Yonas has indicated, proposals that might seem absurd on the surface should be pursued if there is any chance of a technological breakthrough. — Los Angeles Times.

Sandinista peace talks break off

From Tony Jenkins in Managua

Peace talks between the government and leaders of an Indian rebel group, Misurasata, have broken down amid mutual recriminations, but the Sandinistas are expected to invite all Indians to return to their traditional settlements today.

In December, 1981, the government forcibly evacuated Miskito Indians from villages along the Coco river near the Honduran border. The move followed cross-border attacks and suspicions that the Miskitos were helping Honduran-based counter-revolutionaries. The evacuation sent 30,000 refugees fleeing into Honduras. The resultant discontent saw hundreds of Miskitos join two Indian rebel groups.

The offer to let all Miskitos return to the Coco is a concession by the Sandinistas, who still fear that they will not be able to control the area. Sources said yesterday that the Sandinistas will press ahead with autonomy plans for the Atlantic coast, where most of the Indians live.

The peace talks in Bogota collapsed after the Sandinistas accused Misurasata of breaking an earlier agreement to avoid military engagements and insisted on negotiating steps to avoid any new confrontations.

Misurasata accused the Sandinistas of bad faith and deliberately trying to torpedo the negotiations.



● Alexandra Isles

Bulow: new evidence

Providence: The former lover of Claus von Bulow, whose evidence three years ago helped convict him on charges of trying to kill his wife, said yesterday that she would offer a new testimony which she could not bear to think about.

Ms Isles, a 39-year-old soap opera star who returned on Monday night after staying in Europe for three months, did not go into detail about her new testimony.

Von Bulow's senior lawyer, Mr Thomas Puccio, had sought to have Ms Isles barred from testifying, contending that her views were not relevant to the state's charges that his client tried to murder his wife, Martha, with insulin injections.

Ms Isles had given key "motives" testimony at von Bulow's first trial in 1982. That conviction and its 30-year prison term were overturned by an appeals court for technical reasons. — Reuters.

Leaders to step up technology cooperation in Eureka

Paris agrees to differ with Bonn on Star Wars

From Anna Tomforde in Bonn

France and West Germany are taking "different roads" on the American Star Wars project, President Francois Mitterrand said after a meeting with Chancellor Helmut Kohl yesterday which clearly failed to bridge the rift between Bonn and Paris about the Strategic Defence Initiative.

Both leaders said after the four-hour informal meeting at Lake Constance that they would intensify technological cooperation as envisaged in France's Eureka proposals for a joint European technology programme.

But leaving no doubt that France still rejected participation in SDI research, President Mitterrand said: "The interests of our two countries cannot be identical in all circumstances. That is the nature of things."

Dr Kohl, who has recently qualified his support for SDI by saying that it offered risks as well as opportunities, said yesterday that consultations with the French would continue after an exploratory trip by German experts to Washington in the near future.

The Chancellor endorsed France's Eureka proposals, saying that greater European cooperation in high technology was vital next to that of the axis by the Bonn and Paris. He said that the two countries would finally take part in both SDI and Eureka, or prefer one to the other.

Dr Kohl said that French and West German technology ministers would meet in the next two weeks to continue talks on the proposals. The two countries had agreed to form an expert group of scientists, administrators and economists to consider it, he added.

President Mitterrand had been irritated by the Chancellor's open support for SDI at the economic summit in Bonn earlier this month, and intense efforts were made last week in new round of GATT (General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade) Minister. Mr Hans-Dietrich Genscher, to correct the impression that West Germany was opting to go it alone on SDI.

After their meeting yesterday, which was aimed at mending fences after recent discord on a variety of topics, both leaders stressed the fundamental importance of good Franco-German relations for a united Europe.

President Mitterrand, visibly impatient, told reporters that relations had been improved by yesterday's talks. The two leaders were also understood to have discussed the controversial issue of a new round of GATT (General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade) talks and West Germany's recent stubbornness on EEC cereal price increases.

Next month's EEC summit in Milan, scheduled as the main topic of yesterday's meeting, was also discussed. Chancellor Kohl repeating his appeal that an essential step towards European unity had to be taken there.

Kremlin backtracks at Geneva talks, says White House

From Michael White in Washington

The White House yesterday responded in kind to Mr Mikhail Gorbachev's characterisation of the progress of the Geneva arms talks as "completely fruitless". President Reagan's spokesman endorsed the judgment, but blamed it on Soviet "backtracking" on previous offers, coupled with a "lack of imagination."

On the eve of the second round of negotiations, which opened today in Geneva, it was hardly a propitious exchange and reflects what seems to be the consensus on both sides that the present stalemate is unlikely to be broken easily.

The Administration is still calling for a serious Russian response to its own offer of deep cuts in strategic nuclear weaponry while the Russians insist on linking wider progress with an American commitment to curtail its Strategic Defence Initiative or Star Wars.

Mr Gorbachev's remarks to the former West German Chancellor, Mr Willy Brandt, have not been extensively reported, but his spokesman, Mr Larry Speakes, arrived at yesterday's morning briefing with a prepared statement.

Mr Speakes' negotiating team, whose leaders, President Reagan yesterday, had been sent back to Geneva with the same instructions — serious

negotiations, flexibility, and patience in search of progress, it said.

Agreeing with Mr Gorbachev's complaint, Mr Speakes said: "We find the Soviet comments are intriguing tactics for turning recalcitrance into a virtue. In the coming round, we will be flexible without rewarding the Soviets for their backtracking. We hope for more positive results than saw in round one and we will be patient in our search for reductions in nuclear weapons."

Martin Walker adds from Moscow: The arrival of the Prime Minister of Italy, Mr Benedetto Craxi, for talks today with the Soviet leader is likely to see a renewed attack on President Reagan's Star Wars project by Mr Gorbachev.

Mr Craxi, who can claim to be one of Moscow's favourite Western statesmen after his success in pressuring the Soviet Union to accept a moratorium on European missile deployment, is thought by Western diplomats here to be seeking a special relationship with the Soviet Union. Local media comment on his visit has been uniformly warm.

The announcement last week of a series of Soviet purchases of Italian industrial plant and equipment has cleared the deck of the usual commercial considerations which tend to dominate European leaders' talks with the Kremlin.

Doctor gaoled for slur on unity of Yugoslavs

By our Foreign Staff

A 71-year-old retired doctor, living in Sarajevo, is serving a five-and-a-half year prison sentence in Yugoslavia and has had all his property in the country confiscated for "denying the existence of the brotherhood and unity of Yugoslavia's people" and for "insulting" the late President Tito.

Dr Ivan Zografic is Bulgarian, but is listed as one of more than 200 prisoners of conscience adopted by Amnesty International in Yugoslavia in recent years. Most are

serving longer sentences than the doctor, some for as much as 15 years, for similar offences.

Three out of four of the adopted prisoners are said by the country's official press to be from Kosovo province in the south of the country. They were imprisoned, the organisation says, for peaceful activity in support of making the province a republic within the current federal system.

Amnesty says, however, that Yugoslavia's government statistics for political arrests are incomplete.

Interpreter of post-war Germany

TERENCE PRITTEE, whose work as chief correspondent of the Guardian in post-war Germany the paper can remember with much pride, died yesterday at the age of 72.

His former colleagues will divide his career into two parts, but his idiosyncrasies were such that he himself would probably have divided it into more. He was cricket correspondent for a brief spell in the paper's Manchester days, and among the many under Konrad Adenauer will know him as a friend, unwavering supporter, and corrector of errors on

behalf of the state of Israel. Terence Cornelius Farmer Prittee was the younger son of an Irish noble family and never forgot those roots — after the death of Eamon De Valera, he wrote a letter of appreciation to the Irish Times as an hereditary spokesman of the Anglo-Irish community. But he was educated in England, and after Oxford entered the Rifle Brigade.

He was captured early in the war, and escaped from prisoner-of-war camps six times, exploits for which in 1945 he was made an MBE in the military division. If he had thoughts of returning to England after VE-Day, they were short-lived, for Adenauer, the then editor, appointed him to Germany in 1946.

He and the late Mark Arnold-Forster provided an outstanding chronicle of Germany's post-war suffering and recovery, starting with the "denazification" processes and the dismantling of the war industries; and ending, when Prittee left Germany in 1963.

His feel for that critical period of European history is apparent in his biographies of Adenauer and Willy Brandt. He was awarded the Federal German Cross of Merit in 1971.

After his spell in Germany, Prittee became the Guardian's diplomatic correspondent. Though exacting, the post was, he said, less so than the one he had left in Bonn; it allowed him, when not much was happening on

the diplomatic front, to renew his passion for Middlesex county cricket, and to publish two substantial books. It was when he left the Guardian in 1970 that his second career began. Out of his wartime experiences he had come, not only the common loathing of Nazi Germany, but the deep love of democratic Germany (and its vineyards and of the Nazis' principal victims).

His books were written to promote the Israeli point of view. His club, the Travelers, was in frequent use for Israeli ambassadors or visiting statesmen to address his press colleagues.

Mr Prittee leaves a widow and two sons.

Geoffrey Taylor

Agca makes trial 'farce'

From George Armstrong in Rome

All Agca, the Turkish chief witness in the papal shooting trial, is turning the proceedings into a black farce.

He said that if the Vatican ignored his claim that he was Jesus Christ, repeated yesterday, he would not testify against the three Bulgarians charged as accomplices.

Agca has accused the three of having been his accomplices to a deadly attack on the Soviet Union. Local media can reveal the third secret of Fatima, he told the court before becoming silent.

If he refuses to speak, the trial could end since the entire "Bulgarian connection" is founded on Agca's prison confessions.

After serving one year of his life sentence, Agca began recounting a seemingly well-documented link between him, underworld Turkish elements, and three Bulgarians then in Rome. Only one of the three, Sergei Antonov, traffic manager for Balkan Air, was arrested in 1982 and is present in the court room.

Speaking with the precision of a robot, he recited "his claims" to a jury without explicitly denying Islam.

"Anyone can call me mad, but I ask them to recall that the Pope has even come to visit me in my cell. He called my meeting marvellous and excellent and said that to men more intelligent than you. I also invite the Vatican to reveal the third secret of Fatima," he told the court.

Ministers agree on reform of the CAP to stop surpluses

From Derek Brown in Siena

Farm ministers of the European Community have at last agreed to work for a radical reform of the 112 billion Common Agricultural Policy.

The EEC Farm Commission promised that a long-awaited detailed discussion paper on reform would be published soon, and followed by firm proposals in the autumn. Those proposals will address the central dilemma facing the divided member states: how to wipe out huge EEC food surpluses while at the same time protecting farmers' incomes.

Mr Andriessen yesterday outlined the Commission's latest findings on long-term development, including switching production to new crops and products, and controlling agricultural pollution and protecting the countryside. But he insisted that the starting point for reform must be the control of prices, to bring sharply rising supplies back into line with stagnant demand. He rejected an extension of quotas and other internal administrative measures for controlling production.

"Let us have no illusions on this point. If the Community cannot succeed in controlling the markets through a restrictive price policy sooner or later, we shall find ourselves extending the empire of quotas," he told ministers.

The farm ministers are embroiled in a fierce battle about prices, particularly in the cereal sector, where there is a surplus of 20 million tonnes. Germany is holding out for a price cut this year of less than 1 per cent, compared with the Commission's original aim of 5 per cent, which has been whittled down to 1.5 per cent in a so far futile search for compromise.

German determination to block a significant price cut has cast a long shadow over the early stages of the wider reform debate. So, too, has the growing tension between the EEC and the United States as they compete on the world market to sell their surplus food.

The US last week announced a \$2 billion package of extra aid to farm exporters and has damaged EEC officials in its determined attack on European markets.

Mr Andriessen raised the temperature another degree yesterday when he vigorously defended the Community's right to promote its own export sales. He said that the Commission was already considering new export promotion measures, including credits, longer-term supply arrangements, and links between food aid to developing countries and commercial sales.



Pasok — Greece's socialist party — faces a stern test in Sunday's general election and is mounting a big campaign. As the party rally in Salonika demonstrates, much of its support comes from youth

Mitsotakis guarantees a close election in Greece

From Campbell Page in Athens

CONSTANTINE Mitsotakis, the 47-year-old Cretan who became leader of the main opposition party, New Democracy, last year, has reason for self-congratulation. After disputing the legality of the presidential election in March, he demanded an early general election and got one, even if it was not the direct result of his request.

He has since guaranteed a close contest in Sunday's voting, after delivering a classic attack on socialism in power as the dream which inevitably failed. The Prime Minister and leader of the Socialist Party, Pasok, Mr Andreas Papandreu, has followed an equally familiar strategy of asking for a second term to bring his reforms to maturity.

The elder statesman, Mr Constantine Karamanlis, who founded a new conservative party after the collapse of the military regime in 1974, went on to win two general elections. His successor lost an election, and the third leader of the party never fought one.

As the fourth leader of New Democracy, Mr Mitsotakis inherited the duty of mounting a serious challenge to Pasok, which had won a decisive victory in 1981 with its promise of

change and radical reform.

Arguably, many floating voters in 1981, asked to give socialism a chance because the previous New Democracy governments had already resettled the country into democratic normality after the seven years of military rule. Mr Mitsotakis believes that Greece should now return to its natural path — economic liberalism and a committed international role in the West.

The campaign has been harsh, for several reasons. Mr Papandreu dislikes his rival because both men come from the same political family — the pre-war Centre Union, which Mr Mitsotakis left in circumstances explored by Mr Papandreu. Traditionally, politicians take the gloves off in Greek election campaigns, especially when a close result is predicted.

Mr Mitsotakis has denied any links with former King Constantine, who lost his throne in the 1974 referendum on the monarchy. No evidence has been produced to support allegations of such links in the press. However, in a campaign speech, Mr Papandreu labelled the New Democracy leader "a traitor to his class."

The Prime Minister also identified New Democracy

with the kind of unrelenting right which would abolish the welfare state and turn the countryside into a forgotten Greece.

A campaign leaflet produced by New Democracy shows a shrinking 1,000 drachma note which can hardly be seen even with the aid of a magnifying glass. The leaflet gives the essence of the Opposition's onslaught on the incompetence of ideological government.

Mr Mitsotakis said in a television broadcast that the citizens were plagued by unemployment and trapped in the coils of bureaucracy. What could Mr Papandreu now sell the electorate? "The drachma, which represents the toil of working people, is daily losing its value. The rate of inflation in our country is four times that of other EEC states."

New Democracy's message is a reduced role for the state, more scope for individual initiative, economic liberalism, and attractive cuts in taxation. The party describes itself as centre-right or liberal-conservative, and is determined to escape from Pasok's attempt to label the votes of the narrow, self-interested right.

The party's own polls apparently put New Democracy ahead of Pasok, but the figures have not been made available.

NEWS IN BRIEF

UK delays summit

BRITAIN has postponed an economic meeting with India scheduled to open next month in London, apparently because of India's refusal to buy British helicopters. Indian officials said that London had asked New Delhi to reschedule the meeting, which was to discuss promotion of the two countries' trade ties. No fresh dates were being discussed for the meeting which was to begin early in June. — AP.

Killing charge

JOANNE Theresa Eaton, aged 26, and Marcus Hamilton Barnes, aged 24, who allegedly caused the death of their daughter, aged three, by putting her on a diet of water only, were remanded on bail until August 15, by a Melbourne court yesterday. They entered a plea, but police allege the couple imposed the diet to cure a cold. — Reuters.

Running setback

THE BRITISH runner, Mr Henry Wern, was set back by an underlined illness as he passed through the heart of Thailand in his effort to become the first man to run around the world, a British embassy official said in Bangkok yesterday. Mr Weston fell ill about halfway through his 435-mile run from Chiang Mai in the north, to Bangkok. — AP.

Aid advice

THE UN and the European Community would benefit financially by giving away surplus grain to drought-stricken African countries, according to the London-based commodities magazine, Bulk Systems International. The magazine says that the West was paying large sums to store unwanted wheat and barley. — Reuters.

Free choice

A GROUP of 57 Vietnamese refugees sailed from Hong Kong voluntarily rather than be detained indefinitely in closed camps. A Government spokesman said the refugees, who left northern Vietnam on April 22, were among a group of 61 people who sailed into Hong Kong on Thursday. — AP.

Job training

MANY Chinese officials are too old, undereducated, or ill-qualified for their jobs and their inefficiency hurts the country, the People's Daily said in Peking yesterday. Millions of bureaucrats should be told their rights and duties, the paper said. — Reuters.

Bubble bursts

THE 1985 champagne harvest may be the worst in 50 years, with less than average crop expected due to unusually severe winter and spring frosts, a spokesman for the Champagne Trade Association said yesterday. — Reuters.

Public burning

WRITTEN submissions by Hong Kong people in accord under which the colony will revert to China in 1997 were burned in a ceremony supervised by a senior judge yesterday to ally fears that they might fall into Chinese hands. — Reuters.

Hippo shot

THE FIRST hippopotamus to be seen in Harare died after it lumbered into a suburban shopping centre yesterday and knocked over a wall. Wildlife rangers immobilised the 3,000lb animal with a drugged dart, but it died soon after. — Reuters.

Journey's end

ABOUT 25,000 people in Vancouver greeted Mr Steve Fonoy, aged 19, a one-legged cancer victim, yesterday who has run almost 5,000 miles across Canada to raise money for research into the disease. — Reuters.

Abortion move

THE SOCIALIST-dominated Spanish lower house of parliament yesterday approved modifications to a restricted abortion bill, paving the way for approval of the legislation by both houses. — AP.

German escapes

AN EAST German man, aged 30, escaped to West Germany across the Czechoslovak border yesterday, police said, but would not identify the escapee. — AP.

Star in court

The rock star Phil Lynott, aged 38, was remanded on £80 bail by a Dublin court yesterday, accused of possessing and importing cannabis at the city's airport on Monday night.

Palestinians stage fight-back in battle for refugee camps

American hospital chief kidnapped in Beirut

Beirut: Guzman yesterday seized the American hospital in the 15th district of Beirut, the 15th anniversary of the Westerner in Lebanon this year.

Mr David Jacobson, aged 54, director of the American University of Beirut medical centre, was kidnapped as he walked from the office towards his office in Muslim-controlled West Beirut. No one was yet claiming responsibility.

In Beirut's three Palestinian refugee camps, heavy fighting between Shi'ite Muslims and Palestinians erupted yesterday as negotiations to end the nine-day battle for control remained deadlocked.

Machine-gun fire and explosions echoed from the Sabra and Chatila camps, and Bourj al-Barajneh appeared tense after artillery and rocket fire on Monday night, witnesses said.

An Amal politburo member, Mr Akel Haider, said that the Palestinians had kidnapped an Amal-held mental hospital near Sabra and, in what he called a "massacre", killed 12 militiamen and eight soldiers "like sheep" after dragging their tea.

A militia source said later, however, that only three Shi'ite fighters had been killed and the circumstances were unclear. Fighting broke out "to put an end to this situation", another militia source said.

According to a Palestinian spokesman, Palestinian forces captured the hospital in a surprise attack before dawn, taking 14 prisoners, including army soldiers.

Amal determined to prevent any resurgence of Palestinian military power in Lebanon, has so far received no reply to ceasefire proposals put forward on Sunday.

Drugs, radio, meanwhile, broadcast an appeal for families to collect relatives from the mental hospital as it was "no longer able to take care

Baghdad keeps up pressure on Iran

Bahrain: Iraq yesterday kept up its heavy air strikes on Iranian towns amid increasing international concern about the latest flare-up in Gulf war fighting.

Baghdad and Tehran were also hit in retaliatory attacks, which appeared from official reports to be some of the most concentrated raids so far in the 56-month war.

The International Committee of the Red Cross blamed Iraq for starting the latest round of attacks. Its president, Mr Alexandre Hay, said that the bombardment of civilians was "one of the very gravest violations of international humanitarian law".

The new strikes forced British Airways and Lufthansa to suspend flights to Baghdad. Most airlines suspended flights to Iran in March when Iraq declared Iranian air space a prohibited war zone.

In Baghdad, an Iraqi military spokesman said that more than 50 planes launched "destructive" raids on six Iranian towns near the border between the two countries. He named them as Sanandaj, Baneh, Dehloran, Gilan-e-Gharb, Ilam, and Khashan.

In previous strikes, 63 Iraqi planes hit eight towns and military camps—Khashan, Baneh, Marivan, Elin Khosh, Ilam, Abadan, Sar-e-Pol-e-Zahab, and Gilan-e-Gharb, he said.

Iran said it had fired a surface-to-surface missile at Baghdad early yesterday after Iraqi jets attacked residential areas of Tehran, killing at least nine people. Residents in Baghdad reported a big explosion about the same time, but could give no details of its location.

In Bonn, the Economics Minister, Mr Walter Mommsmann, cancelled a two-day visit to Iraq because of the attack.

Iran's national news agency, Iran, which on Monday reported Iranian air raids on military and economic targets in seven Iraqi towns, said that Iraqi jets had also fired a missile at a camp holding Iraqi prisoners of war near Tehran. No casualty figures were given.

Iran has reported scores of casualties in Iraqi raids which began on Sunday. A spokesman said in retaliation for Iran's involvement in an unsuccessful car bomb attack on the Emir of Kuwait, Iraq has fully denied the charge.

Mr Alexandre Hay said in a statement that a de facto truce of nearly eight weeks in attacks on civilian centres had been broken by Iraq.

There were no signs of a ceasefire from either side to a UN appeal for restraint in attacks on civilian centres and a positive response to peace efforts. — Reuters.

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Kurds take Romanians die in blast

By Liz Thurgood

Twenty-six foreigners working in Iraq have been taken prisoner and are being held in Mount Lebanon, a Kurdish organisation claimed yesterday.

The foreigners include Chinese, Italian, Japanese, and South Korean. The rest are East Europeans. According to the Patriotic Union of Kurdistan, the men who were all working on military-related projects will not be released until their governments and companies agree "not to undertake such projects without PUK approval".

The seven governments, which were contacted last week by the Kurds, must also "practically all means at their disposal" to persuade Baghdad "to abandon harsh and repressive rule" against the Kurdish people "especially the recent policy of erasing total villages".

The men, who were seized at the beginning of the month, are being well treated, a PUK spokesman said. Their whereabouts are not known.

Bucharest: Two members of a Romanian bomb squad were killed in an explosion while searching a Syrian student's car, sources said yesterday. It was the most serious incident in a series of bomb threats involving Syrians.

The bomb, hidden in a car belonging to a Syrian student, went off on Sunday at the Grozavesti student hostel complex after the same experts had successfully removed a bomb from another Syrian car.

In both cases, the car owners were said to have received telephone calls warning them of the bombs and notified Romanian police.

Police, helped by army specialists yesterday searched for another bomb in a car parked in a courtyard next to an apartment building housing foreign diplomats.

Extraordinary security measures were taken, including evacuating a wing of the seven-story building, "town gas and water supplies were temporarily cut. Two ambulances and a fire engine were ready to intervene.

Army disposal experts, after enveloping the white Mercedes-230 in thick steel panels to protect the building, found no bomb. — AP.

Northern Sri Lanka threatened with collapse

David Pallister writes from Colombo on the war in the north as an Indian envoy arrived there reportedly to pave the way for a meeting between his Prime Minister, Mr Rajiv Gandhi, and the Sri Lankan President, Mr Junius Jayewardene

THE NORTHERN provinces of Sri Lanka are slipping inexorably into a condition of endemic violence, chaos, and collapse, as the war between Tamil separatists and Sri Lankan troops grows more fanatical.

Throughout the region, inhabited by more than a million Tamils, people live in constant terror of indiscriminate reprisals by the army and police after the increasingly frequent operations of the Tamil guerrillas. Every town I visited during a four-day trip had its stories of carnage and atrocities by the security forces in recent months—and the evidence in many cases was close to overwhelming. To make matters worse, the administrative and economic structure is eroding under the effect of the war.

The local government apparatus now barely functions. Roads have fallen into disrepair, traffic has been reduced to a trickle, north-south trade has almost disappeared, agriculture has been disrupted.

In the jungles are the camps of the "boys"—the young Tamil guerrillas—from which they issue forth to mine roads, lay ambushes, and pick off police stations. In the towns are the sandbagged headquarters of the Sri Lankan army, almost entirely Sinhalese, frustrated and angry, and entrusted with the unhappy task of maintaining "order" among a largely hostile population, as well as fighting the separatists.

It is clear that the army is still using torture to extract confessions from Tamil youths. The techniques are similar to those documented by Amnesty International last year.

A young social worker from the north-eastern fishing town of Mullaitivu described how he was arrested for a day by the army in March.

"I was taken from my house to the army camp and they accused me of being a terrorist. I was made to bend down and my hands were tied together behind my knees and they hung me upside down from a tree.

Then they took a stick which was open at both ends and tied it over my head. They put in wood smoke and chilli powder and closed the other end. It was very painful. The stuff gets up your nose and in your eyes.

"After about an hour they brought me down and they started beating me on my back and buttocks and the soles of my feet with plastic bars filled with concrete. They kept saying: 'You are a terrorist or you are helping to hide them.'"

At the end of the day he was released. His knees are still obviously swollen and he has a nine-inch scar across his back. Dark bruises on his wrists show where he carried his body weight from the bar. His hands are so weakened he cannot do sensitive work.

To make a complaint, he said, would be foolish. He believes he would be killed. If his name were published in the Guardian, he has given up the idea. Local people said that the commander of the camp, who has since moved elsewhere, was a lieutenant-colonel who acted like a civilised man.

About 20 miles north of the Buddhist holy city of Anuradhapura, past edgy soldiers manning a sandbagged and suspicion-strewn road, I saw a mass of Tamil civilians in the city two weeks ago—and the reprisal killings of at least 50 Tamils—the place is under siege.

Five hundred Tamils have been bussed north to refugee camps for their own safety. A home guard of vigilantes, armed with ancient shotguns that farmers previously used to protect their crops, have been set up by local government agents.

The unprecedented furor about the massacre, in Parliament and in the government, has been a different light. Every community had its accusations of atrocities by the security forces over the past six months.

Why are these not admitted, never mind condemned, was the recurring question? There is widespread suspicion, because no Tamil group has said it carried out the attack, that the gunmen may have been Sinhalese-sponsored agents provocateurs.

Two days after the Anuradhapura attack, a ferry with Tamil civilians travelling from the island of Delft to Jaffna peninsula in the north was set upon by a boatload of men armed with knives, guns, and machetes. Thirty people were hacked to death, and 33 injured.

After a three-day investigation, the Navy, which has a base on the nearby island of Karaiyappan, announced that its men were not involved. The Colombo papers did not report what appeared in the Tamil-language paper, the Eelando, published in Jaffna and circulated only in the north. In their reports, survivors were quoted as saying that they recognised some of their assailants as coming from the base.

The entire northern province is collapsing. The local government administration has been paralysed by the guerrillas, who operate from their camps in the thick jungle, which covers large expanses of the countryside. For the past six months, after the guerrillas stepped up attacks on police and army posts and laid landmines, the roads have not been repaired.

They are so rutted and potholed that the few buses which connect the main towns move at an average speed of 10 miles an hour. Curfew from 7 pm to 4 am means that last buses leave around 3 pm. It is a common joke that the security forces are so beleaguered and overstretched that the curfew is there to give them a rest.

The government agents—all of them Tamils—dare not take their vehicles out of the towns for fear of being hijacked by the guerrillas. The number of commercial trucks moving supplies north, and produce and fish south, has dwindled to a trickle.

Shortages have doubled the price of rice in Jaffna. Petrol and diesel are strictly rationed, exorbitantly expensive, and can in some places be obtained only from the army camps.

In Vavuniya, the first Tamil border town, development work on irrigation and a big World Bank electrification scheme has had to be abandoned.

Guerrilla activity started in the area in June, 1983, with an attack on an air force jeep, and last August an allegedly corrupt police chief was blown up in his own office. The bomb was activated when he turned on the fan.

By far the most serious and so far unreported incident happened at the end of last year and, in terms of missing people, all feared dead, the number is surpassed only by the 400 Tamils killed in Colombo during the summer riots of 1983.

On November 30, as was reported at the time, guerrillas of the Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam attacked two large farms which had been settled with Sinhalese prisoners as part of the Government's controversial strategy of moving Sinhalese into Tamil areas. Eighty-five people died.

Two days later—and this was not



Nervous Sri Lankan troops (top) hold their weapons in the firing position as they search a village. Above, some of the victims of the massacre at the rehabilitation centre that sparked the alleged army riot

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stopped. Some occupants were stabbed.

Karachi's million-strong Pashtun community, which dominates transport in the city, kept many of their vehicles off the streets yesterday in protest against attacks on them. They say that at least 100 of their buses have been burned by the Biharis since an Urdu-speaking girl was killed by a bus in a traffic accident last month, setting off a week of violent ethnic clashes. — Reuters.

No one was killed in the blast, police said. The impact mine was spotted by a soldier on the fire escape before it exploded. An order to evacuate the building was given, but those leaving when the bomb exploded were said to have borne the brunt of the blast.

The explosion came as South African and Bophuthatswana police were hunting for suspected guerrillas after a policeman was killed and another injured in the black township of Garankuwa, about 20 miles north of Pretoria.

Garankuwa lies within the normally independent homeland of Bophuthatswana. The security police officers, Brigadier Herman Stadler and Major Graig Williamson, characterised the ANC as a movement beset by internal problems.

Brigadier Stadler said: "When compared with other terrorist groups in the world, the ANC must be one of the most unsuccessful Russian-associated groups."

Major Williamson claimed that growing differences within the ANC about strategy had prompted the ANC decision to hold a national conference to assess the situation.

The police later identified the dead man as Warrant Officer Jacob Mawane, another slightly injured comrade as Detective Constable Simon.

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reported—according to local people who have compiled a list of names, 172 males aged between 15 and 53 were arrested by army and air force units in nearby villages around Cheddikulam and Samambin, known sanctuaries for the guerrillas. The air force later said that 35 terrorists were shot trying to escape from their base, an explanation that no one believes.

The army denied all knowledge of the other men, saying their soldiers had never visited the villages that day. They have simply disappeared. One villager told me that his friend had lost three sons. "He went to Colombo for three weeks to find out where they had gone, but nobody could tell him," he said.

Although ministers, and even the President, have admitted that the security forces have occasionally been responsible for "excesses," the normal practice is to put out a brief statement saying that a number of terrorists have been killed, with perhaps a few civilians caught in the crossfire.

Four weeks ago, for instance, the army announced that a landmine had killed four soldiers and 23 captured Tamil guerrillas near Mullaitivu. But, according to one of the survivors, the event was in fact a massacre. He told me that the army had gone to the village of Puttukkudiyiruppu and there arrested two guerrilla suspects and one informer. A further 19 Tamil men were picked up and put in a bus as hostages—apparently a regular tactic to protect army convoys from ambush. But on this occasion the jeep carrying the four soldiers and the three detainees was blown up.

"We were told to get down from the bus and we had to pick up all the pieces of bodies in our sarongs," the man said. "Then we were driven to the beginning of a jungle track and the soldiers lined up on either side of it. We were told to go down the track and the soldiers started firing. I ran off into the jungle and escaped. Only four of us got out alive."

As you get closer to the Jaffna peninsula, home for more than 800,000 Tamils, the tension becomes even more palpable. Official access to the peninsula, past the army camp at Elephant Pass, is restricted to permit-holders. Journalists are forbidden to enter. Three months ago, during a guerrilla attack on the heavily fortified police station at Kilinochchi, eight miles south, the army started shelling the town.

Since then, the government agent has been "on holiday." The station was attacked again six weeks ago, and local people say that two days later 29 houses were burnt by the police, leaving four people dead.

One late afternoon I was stranded in a village nearby with no buses and no taxis. For what to a Tamil labourer would be two weeks' wages I was able to hire a van for the 11-hour dash to the nearest rest house before the curfew fell. On the way we were stopped by an army convoy of three jeeps. My Tamil driver and his companion were petrified.

The young army captain in his immaculate khaki combat fatigues was hostile and suspicious as he fingered our identification cards and minutely examined the bright hologram on my Barclaycard. He spoke in stilted English. After a tense 10 minutes with guns trained on us and the catches off—we were allowed to carry on, the driver gasping on his cigarette in relief.

For a white foreigner, making contact with the guerrillas in these areas is a relatively easy business. They seek you out. A young man wanted to check my passport. "You may be CIA or Mossad," he said.

Although there is no evidence that the Israeli internal security service's three-man team in Colombo, which includes an intelligence expert, is responsible, there is a widely-held belief that Mossad encouraged the security forces' tactics of terror reprisals.

"They are killing people every day in Jaffna," he told me—a claim that bore some weight when set against a list of incidents in last month's editions of the Eelando newspaper. When he arrived at the township it suddenly filled up with young men in their twenties. The "boys" as they are called in the north, are clearly in control of the countryside and enjoy almost universal support—all which is why the security forces see all young men as potential terrorists.

The "boys" move around Jaffna at night at will, at a number of moderate Tamils believe that their aim of a separate state is only an extreme demand to force some substantial concessions on regional autonomy from an indecisive government. Some of the groups, however, from their headquarters in Madras, profess to be revolutionary socialists, bent on transforming the whole of Sri Lanka into a socialist state.

Either way, the Government is taking no chances. Near Colombo yesterday police stations were being saboteged and the papers reported that all Colombo schools were to have security guards.

Phanyane. No explanation was offered for their presence in Bophuthatswana, but the two police forces cooperate closely on many investigations.

The suspected guerrillas hijacked a light delivery van forcing the driver to take them out of Garankuwa. His abductors, however, released him later and he returned safely to the township.

The South African Minister of Law and Order, Mr Louis Le Grange, said last week that the African National Congress had committed between 30 and 40 acts of sabotage since January.

Very few of these attacks were reported in the press, suggesting that the ANC may be far more active than the public realises.

The ANC carried out 44 attacks last year, Mr Le Grange said.

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predicted that the ANC would soon strike at "soft" civilian targets.

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As the manufacturers of the controversial Dalkon Shield intrauterine device set up a reserve fund of 615 million dollars to cover compensation claims, British litigants are still being short-changed — at least in American terms. Clare Dyer concludes her report

Dalkon: the cost of concealment

ON MAY 3 a Kansas court ordered the A. H. Robbins Company to pay \$8.2 million to a 33-year-old mother of two, Loretta Tetuan, for injuries caused by their intrauterine device, the Dalkon Shield. Even in the context of America's huge personal injury awards, the sum was a staggering one, dwarfing the previous record Dalkon Shield pay-out of \$6.8 million awarded in 1979.

A relatively small part of the award — \$1.7 million — was in compensation for the hysterectomy and the removal of both ovaries at the age of 33. The remaining \$6.5 million was to be paid as punitive damages, awarded when juries find that companies have acted with "reckless disregard" and deserve punishment.

Loretta Tetuan's lawyers based their claim for punitive damages on alleged fraudulent misrepresentation and fraudulent concealment by Robbins. In 1980, at the time she developed the abscess which led to her operation, they alleged, the company knew the Shield was defective, but had taken no steps to warn women of the danger. It was not until later that year that Robbins sent out a "Dear Doctor" letter warning of the removal of the Dalkon Shield from all patients.

"It's ironic that one of our members got only \$40,000 for the same injuries," commented Marijane Winfield, Secretary of the Dalkon Shield Association, the British Shield victims' self-help group. The 20 or so who sued Robbins back in 1979 waged a long battle to get their case right to a hearing by the US courts.

The contingency fee system, which allows American lawyers to take on personal injury cases in return for a

share of the eventual compensation, freed them from financial worries. "But because it was such a risky business, the lawyers agreed to take on only the cases involving the more serious injuries, which were worth more," she recalls.

"The judge said that if the women didn't settle out of court he'd send the cases back to England, and he told Robbins that if they didn't offer some settlement he'd allow the cases to stay. The women were under tremendous pressure to take whatever settlement Robbins were offering, ranging from \$3,000 to \$40,000, which were low compared with the compensation American women were getting in similar cases in 1983."

Several British women were subjected to a grilling by Robbins' lawyers over their past sexual habits and partners. Carol Hodson, 42, who runs a pub in Brighton with her second husband, remembers: "The lawyers tried to put the infection down to sleeping around. They asked how often I practised anal sex, how long I'd been married, how long I'd been with my own between marriages, who I'd gone with when I was on my own, and whether I'd ever had VD. And they asked my husband the same sort of questions. If you weren't a strong person, you'd have broken."

Ann Lewis, who lives in the East Midlands, is one of a new batch of around 40 British Shield claimants about to file suit against Robbins. She was 29, with an 11-year-old son, when the Shield was inserted by her GP in 1975. In 1978 she had a hysterectomy. Both her ovaries and her appendix were also removed. "I was told it was a bloody mess which was attached to the



bowel, the bladder, and completely engulfing the appendix. My vagina dried up, making sex very painful. I underwent character changes from the hormone treatment. My marriage broke down from the strain, and I was divorced in 1982. I'm still having hormone treatment, which makes it impossible for me to hold down a permanent job. Sometimes I'm as high as a kite; other times I can't get out of bed for days."

For her, and for other British women who launch claims in the future, the going should be easier, says Jerome O'Neill, one of two American lawyers handling the British cases. "Their right to sue in the courts of at least some US states is now firmly established. And the case is better

now and it gets better every day as more scientific studies are done and more evidence emerges."

With claims flooding into its Richmond, Virginia, headquarters at the rate of 100 a week — ironically, many of them as a result of the publicity generated by the company's own advertising campaign last autumn, urging the

removal of any remaining Shields — Robbins is a company under siege. In spite of record sales last year, it showed a loss of \$461.6 million, more than its net worth. By the end of last year, the company and its insurers had paid out \$314.6 million to dispose of 8,300 claims. The 3,500 still pending will probably prove much more expensive.

Dalkon Shield sales (numbers of IUDs sold)

US (25 million Overseas (55 countries))	1.5 million
UK	100,000
Australia	100,000
Canada	100,000
(30,000 subsequently returned to Robbins)	
Cumulative profits (Robbins' estimate)	only \$500,000

Carol Hodson and Ann Lewis

The average settlement in 1976 was \$8,000; now, says O'Neill, "my impression is that it's running around \$100,000." Outside consultants have estimated that Robbins could face another 8,300 claims, and the company has set up a reserve fund of \$615 million, the minimum it guesses it will need to cover Shield pay-outs to the year 2002.

Three of the company's senior executives are still reeling from a stinging reprimand delivered in a Minnesota court just over a year ago by a Federal judge, Miles Lord, who has presided over a number of Shield cases. "You planted in the bodies of these women instruments of death, of mutilation, of disease," the judge charged. "Under your

direction your company has in fact continued to allow women, tens of thousands of them, to wear this device — a deadly depth charge in their wombs, ready to explode at any time." After Robbins filed a five-judge investigative panel struck the reprimand from the record as an improper attack by the judge.

A few months later, a former Robbins in-house lawyer, Roger Tuttle, testified that in 1975 he was ordered by his boss, William Forrest, Jr., to collect and destroy internal documents about the Dalkon Shield which could be damaging to the company. Tuttle, now a law professor, said he defied the job to co-workers but saved some of the more sensitive papers "to soften my own conscience." Forrest and the other Robbins employees he named have denied destroying any documents.

The company has won around half the cases which have come to court, but one of those victories turned into a disastrous defeat last January, when a Florida appeal court overturned an earlier verdict in the case of Linda Harre, who blamed the Shield for a bout of pelvic inflammatory disease which left her sterile.

The case turned on whether the Shield's tailoring had acted as a wick to draw bacteria up into the uterus. A regular consumer and consultant, Dr. Louis Keith, testified that studies on the tailoring had been done under his direction and that, in his opinion, the Shield had not caused Linda Harre's illness. She lost her case.

But eight months later, in another case, after plaintiffs' lawyers had asked for the

paperwork and records on his victim studies, Keith denied under oath that he had personally carried out or supervised any experiments on the tailoring, or even observed any such experiments.

When Linda Harre's lawyers appealed, the court decided there was sufficient evidence to support their allegations. Keith had committed perjury and ordered a new trial. One of the judges commented: "This court is deeply disturbed by the fact that a medical expert witness, with complicity of counsel, would falsely testify on the ultimate issue of causation." Robbins' lawyers have denied that Keith's evidence in the two cases was contradictory.

In February, two special masters appointed by the US District Court in Minnesota to supervise Robbins' compliance with court orders to produce documents wrote in a report to the court: "We conclude that plaintiffs have established a strong prima facie case that the knowledge and participation of in-house counsel, engaged in an ongoing fraud by knowingly misrepresenting the nature, quality, safety and efficacy of the Dalkon Shield. The ongoing fraud has also involved the destruction or withholding of relevant evidence."

If further moves by plaintiffs succeed, Robbins may have to disclose many more secret company documents, up to now protected by the cloak of legal privilege. It may be that the full story of the Dalkon Shield disaster has yet to emerge.

The Dalkon Shield Association, 24 Patishall Road, London NW5. Tel: 01-485 7743

MSprint African queen

IN A world where plastic Princesses and ego-tripping movie stars are regularly presented as everyday heroes, how nice to find a mainstream publisher promoting a real-life heroine of immortal stature.

In Winnie Mandela, Mother of a Nation, by Nanci Harrison (Gollancz, £2.95), Winnie Mandela's unquenchable spirit and tenacity of political purpose have carried her through a maze of traps and sorrows designed to break her.

Apartheid, as shelves of United Nations documents have testified for years, is literally a crime against humanity. The enormity of the white regime's genocidal policies of forced removal of South African blacks into barren lands stalked by starvation is so overwhelming that the normal mind rejects the knowledge.

But Winnie Mandela's story brings home just what the texture of life is in the extraordinary circumstances which are "normal" in South Africa today. Sacked from jobs, homes regularly ransacked, cars blown up, flung into gaol, her husband imprisoned for 23 years, separated from her daughters repeatedly, placed under house arrest and finally banished to the remote, desperate ghetto of Brandfort hundreds of miles from her home — that is the story of Winnie Mandela's life. Any one of the episodes recounted here bears out the dry phrase of those UN documents — a crime against humanity.

Miraculously, Winnie Mandela has survived triumphantly through this catalogue of State crime against her. Her home in Brandfort has become a mecca for international visitors who travel hundreds of miles to see her and symbolise their rejection of the racist policy which has placed her there. Politicians, churchmen and businessmen, thousands of unknown individuals have made that pilgrimage. (Only US diplomats, whose Government invented "constructive engagement," are politely rejected.)

Nancy Harrison, a South African journalist, tells the story, but in spite of her stated admiration for Winnie Mandela, conveys neither the depths of horror nor the heights of transcendence in this dramatic life. In the hands of an artist — a writer like the similarly indestructible Mary Angelou for instance — what a book this would have been.

Perhaps Mary Benson, Nelson Mandela's biographer, will capture the fire of defiance which has made both Mandelas the absolute victors in the long struggle for justice and the power of an evil regime. Nelson Mandela's own famous words from the dock are the most fitting description of both their lives: "There comes a time, as it came in my life, when a man is denied the right to live a normal life, when he is denied the life of an outlaw because the Government has so decreed to use the law to impose a state of outlawry upon him."

"I was driven to this situation, and I do not regret having taken the decisions I did take."

Victoria Brittain



'It is hard for the child of whom great things are expected, but harder by far for the one of whom no one expects very much'

In spite of her father's forebodings, Lynn Redgrave — the plump, lovable one — trails a definite brand of stardom across American theatreland, television, and frozen food commercials



AMERICAN DIARY

Linda Blandford

AT THE Brooks Atkinson on Broadway, there is a brisk business these days in the hire of "listening systems" — hearing aids. The theatre, full to the brim every night, is like a tiny, plush cruise ship — packed with golden oldies on walking sticks and crotchety joints. It takes an age to clear the stalls. At \$42.50 for the best seats, those who fondly remember Claudette Colbert and Rex Harrison as romantic young spirits are turning out for their limited run in Frederick Lonsdale's *We All! We All!*, fresh from its London run, if that is the word.

It is as much a party as a show. Harrison, on the cusp of old age in his grey hair, piece: Colbert, glowing with charm; the whole evening reminiscent of the Duchess of Windsor's Nassau on a rainy spring evening. And in this bath of nostalgia it has not been overlooked that the natural acting is swept along by the energy and sharpness of Miss Lynn Redgrave, looking like some wide-eyed ingenue. To many here, Miss Redgrave must appear still as a child, the young princess, the dearest and littlest one of

England's royal acting family. "It is hard for the child of whom great things are expected," wrote Sir Michael in his autobiography. In my mind's eye, "but harder by far for the one who is adorable and sweet and of whom no one expects anything very much." Oh, cruellest of cuts, "Lynn," he continued, "growing up in the shadows of her elder sister and brother, spent much of her time with Rosalinda, the pony." Thus a whole childhood of growing and dreams were dismissed. Miss Redgrave must have had a difficult time living down this affectionate assessment of her ambition in America, at least she has succeeded ably.

Outside the theatre, after the evening's performance, a crowd of young girls are waiting on the sidewalk. They duster around Rex Harrison, being eased slowly into his stretch limousine. Miss Colbert too. But the fans are not only here for them — they are waiting patiently for Lynn Redgrave, star of the Weight Watchers frozen food commercials, the daily Weight Watchers Magazine Show on Cable, House Calls, the hit sitcom series on CBS from which she was fired amid glorious publicity. The Happy Hooker and other films.

It may not be, on the face of it, the most distinguished of acting credits. It is certainly sardonic. On the other hand, her mother, Rachel Kempson, has had one of those distinguished and tasteful English Acting careers — she is in Africa, at present, filming a "My father died with almost no money," she says, "which is appalling." The daughter understands well the American way with the bottom line: "I could," she puts it, "all a house in 'Wallasee'." Or, as she says another moment: "Theatre means piss all if no one's coming to it."

They are certainly coming to *Aren't We All?* It is as popular as anything on Broadway. On stage, in those elegant drawing room sets, Miss Redgrave was the most English of creatures — a taller Julie Andrews, a younger Maggie Smith, light as air, striding down Eighth Avenue in trousers and boots, red haired and glossy, she looks totally American — sharp, angular, protected.

It was obviously hard-won and self-made. Over a plate of late-night asparagus in Wally & Joe's, she is full of vivacious and surface charm. Beneath, all is reserve and

freeways as another part of life. Her husband, John Clark (one-time child star of *Just William*), directs, acts, and manages her career. "I thank my lucky stars all the time I've been able to make a stable relationship. I've got an awful lot of women friends of my age who are either single or divorced — and quite a few would willingly go back a few years and change some things around." And if it matters that she is the more successful, every long marriage has its own dynamics, its own legends and protective layers. "He is a wonderful director," she says firmly.

Her youngest child, now 3,

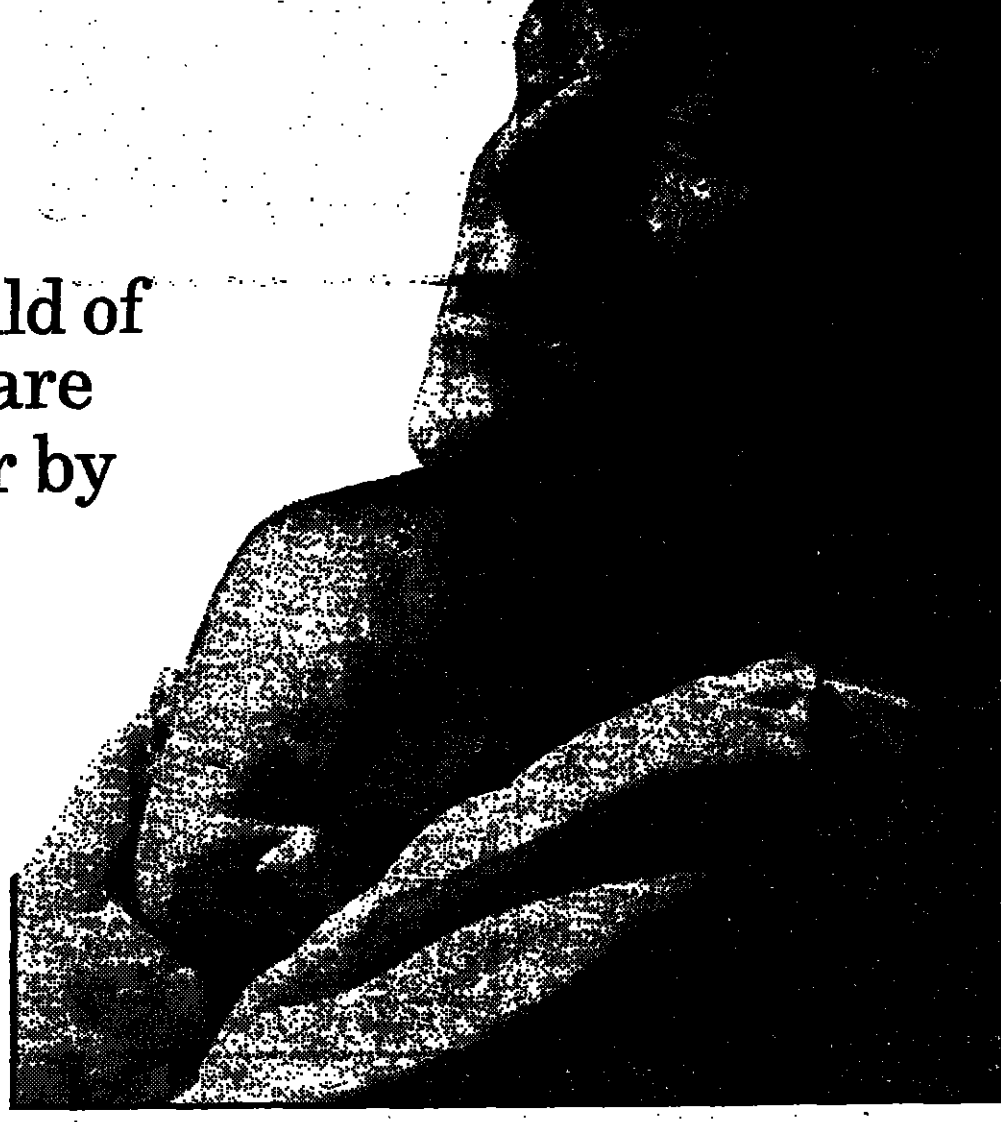
claims she was fired for breast-feeding in her dressing room; the producers counter that her husband's financial demands on her behalf were too high. It is a wonderfully colourful American row, lawyers, feminists, money, fame. It has evidently not harmed her — or perhaps it has. It is also in the American spirit, never to seem hurt, never to allow bruises to show.

There are people, of course, who are baffled by a Redgrave in the hurly burly, the prime-time TV razzmatazz, *Circus of the Stars*, Hollywood Squares and all that. She is stung by such snobishness. "If you can learn to work at an American pace, an American energy — it's a tremendous luxury when you do have time. Even if it's a shitty scene, there is a satisfaction in making something out of it."

"When I was with the National Theatre during its first three years, it was probably the most wonderful company in the world — Laurence Olivier, Edith Evans, Maggie Smith, Tom Courtenay. But the National ain't everything — there are some very bitter actors running around the halls of subsidised theatre in England. My father was put down and attacked as a sell-out for films. But his first was *The Lady Vanishes* — and he's left that to everybody for the rest of eternity. Was he such a terrible person because he picked some wrong pictures? Because he had to pay the rent? I'm a better actor today in this play because of the TV and films I've done — and also, there are more people coming to see it."

American actors, she says at one moment, have "a vitality and a lack of holier-than-thou about them." After 23 years in the theatre, 11 in America, she has truly crossed the ocean. But, as she says, striding off home: "It has to be your own life in the end, doesn't it?"

Left: Lynn in 1970. Right: Prototyping with baby Annabel outside the Universal studios, 1981



Power to Parasites

Val was on social security. Val wanted work. Val found work. But Val, unfortunately, had a child... Nikki Foster reports

"YM OFF the SS," shouts Val. "Social Security? I've come off it. I'm working." She looks like a prisoner newly released, pink and smiling and seeing the whole world with new eyes. We just have time to greet her at her home, where she joins all the other working mothers, like so many Mrs Tiggywinkles, running, running, running up the hill to work.

Val is cleaning in a private nursing home for three hours in the morning and washing up in a hotel kitchen for two hours, leaving her just time to belt back to the school gate for 3.15. No lunch, no breaks and she's delighted. At last, she says, she can get on with her work without people in her street reporting her to the local DHSS. She can help an elderly neighbour paint her kitchen and not return home to be questioned by a social security official on the doorstep.

"Might even begin to have a sex life again!" She laughs at the very thought. Val is two pounds better off than when she was a claimant and she looks as though she's won a fortune.

By Friday afternoon, Val's psoriasis is back, her hands red and angry-looking with the constant washing up. She shrugs it away and looks forward to the following Friday, when she will actually receive her first pay.

On Tuesday, however, Val's daughter Sally develops a sore throat. Val finds one person to be with her at home in the morning and another has Sally for the afternoon. Val files home to a tearful Sally. The next day Sally is no better and cries at the possibility of Val not staying at home with her. Val telephones both her employers and explains. The first day of no income.

The following week as we enter in the playground just before school begins, we are informed the school must close for the day. The boiler has broken down and the temperature is too low to admit the pupils. The colour drains from Val's face like a watercolour wash.

Frantic negotiations take place at the gate. Those of us who have jobs that can stand an emergency take the children of those who lose money immediately. Sally goes off with another family for the day. By the time the situation is sorted satisfactorily, Val is half an hour late and loses half an hour's pay. An all important 90p.

Two days later, the school suffers from union action and two classes are left at her lunchtime. Val leaves work early, but promises to make it up. She pays a teenage babysitter and works four hours one evening to recoup the loss.

The day the school was closed for use as a polling station for local elections, Val took Sally to work with her. Sally helped to clean. When her interest waned, she sat among the elderly residents and craved for a new toy. Sally fetched glasses, retrieved dropped books and held their papy hands. Val was cleaning the last lavatory. Sally strolled to the front door and rolled down the wheelchair ramp to the path, watched by the officer-in-charge. As Val puts on her coat to go, she is paid, asked to leave and not return. She is told that her unsuitability for this job has been determined by bringing her daughter. There are others with fewer domestic problems, dying to work, Val is informed.

The hotel takes Val on as a cleaner in the mornings, after her optimism returns. Six weeks have passed since Val cast off the shackles of the state, as she puts it, laughing, and she admits the sex life hasn't taken off.

Chicken pox sweeps the first and second year classes at Sally's school. Sally, too, does not escape. Val telephones her employer one afternoon, when Sally arrives home weepy and feverish. What choice have you, with a child, for a fortnight?

Val's niece tells all. Call and pick up your money, owing to the fact the job can't be kept open. The day after, others, you know, without your domestic problems, desperate for work.

"One way or another, you're just forced to be a parasite," Val says. "At least the DHSS don't pretend they see you as anything else but a parasite. Power to the Parasites, I say. Everyone knows that parasites are stronger than the dying host. I wonder if that time is upon us?"

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A fresh leap of faith in a Dance of Death

"NOW you see why I don't give interviews," Alan Bates was sitting with a friendly but forbidding smile on a beaten-up settee at the back of a large, recently completed summer-house down the end of the garden of his newly acquired St John's Wood house.

Bates is now 51 and, though his actual face is as appealing, romantic and sharp-eyed as ever, the flesh below it is spreading to more comfortable proportions. He is going, gracefully and languorously, to seed. There's no sun, and he's lounging in a voluminous, long-sleeved, patterned robe. In his hands, he's holding a copy of his new play, *The Dance of Death*, by the playwright Tom Sutcliffe.

Half of the work is ours. We are not marionettes

worthwhile and there'd be something to talk about. He would say, if it wasn't pretentious, that his work speaks for itself. Being an actor doesn't mean you're a personality. He doesn't like thinking about what he's doing so that it comes out as an impressive account. "I'm just an actor," he says — which is not the kind of self-pitying package to feed to the personalist.

His method is experimental, instinctive. His absolute determination to be his own man, not part of an institution, hence his almost complete absence from the great national companies. He has never worked with Brook, Hall, Nunn, Hands. The directors he likes are Schlegel (with whom he's worked for 20 years), Anderson, Ronald Fyne. Clearly, what he wants from a director is the attitude of a modern parent — supportive not dictatorial.

He confesses, that he had refused to play Claudius in Lindsay Anderson's *Stratford East* Hamlet production mainly because Anderson had not directed Bates's own *Hamlet* at Nottingham a decade earlier. The tale is told with affection not spite, then Bates finds his way through every part by trying things out until he feels they

about myself. You see, you've seduced me into telling you all sorts of things I'll probably regret."

Bates gave a graphic account of how important Anderson had been for him when he starred in David Storey's *Celebration*, one of the most significant and truthful of all post-war British plays. "Like many people, not only actors," Bates explains, "I was snatching work with a really thinking and rushing at parts in the late Sixties in a bit of a panic: falling into easy patterns of things I knew worked. And Lindsay rang me up and asked me to be in *Celebration*, and offered me not the part I played in fact, but one of the other brothers which was sort of an area I'd done before. And I said I'd like to play the older part, and he said 'All right'."

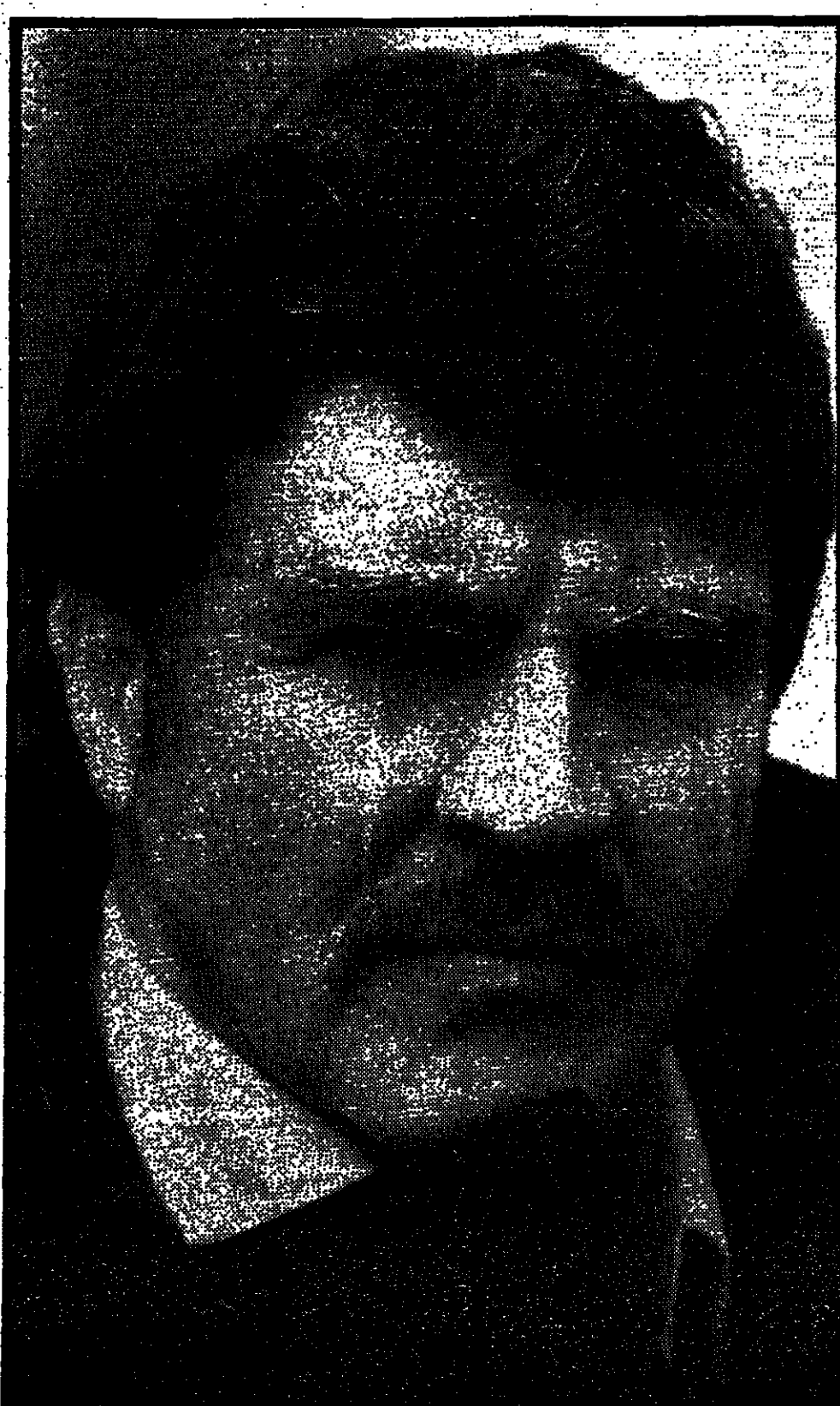
"It was new for me, different, and I had to prove that was what I could do. I found it very difficult, having asked for it, to just walk in and say, 'well this is how you do it'. And he was absolutely extraordinary. I found the first scene very difficult, and he never said a word. Each day we rehearsed it and he just let it go."

And I began to get worse and worse. And finally he said, 'Right, and let it go again: 'Next scene.' And I said, 'No, this is not good.' He said, 'Seems perfectly all right to me. Nothing wrong with it at all. Next scene, please. Which was brilliant. Very simple. It made me feel completely confident. And next day he started to direct it, but I had had to feel good about it."

"You don't get many directors with that insight. It was a marvellous thing. And there was something just about the sheer honesty of the play and Lindsay's approach to it, that I suddenly felt I'd levelled out again. I was back in perspective, back on my tracks. He and the play just came at a time when I was feeling them. That was fortuitous."

Anderson is mystified by this anecdote. Bates could never have been considered for any other part in the older brother in *Celebration*. "Are you sure he's not thinking of another play, another director?" But whether Bates's recollection is accurate, the gist of it rings very true.

Bates finds his way through every part by trying things out until he feels they



ALAN BATES: acting is mysterious. Picture by Garry Weaser

fit accurately and truthfully. His performances have to have a kind of organic continuity, and at rehearsal I saw Keith Hack, the director, and Bates and Frances de la Tour play with a problem transition which Bates felt was completely unsatisfactory.

"There was a submerged confrontation which we hadn't fully detected which had to be brought out," Bates later explained. His approach is instinctive and experimental and totally unsuited to the kind of self-conscious, intellectual debate that variety actors sometimes indulge in.

"I've always been very wary of knowing too much about what you're doing as an actor. The two vital things are instinct and imagination, and the attempt to understand who and the complexities of who I'm playing. I may research a period or part a bit, but it doesn't necessarily involve a lot of reading or intellectual application."

Bates's career is similarly free of any pattern of ambition. He fell into the Royal Court by accident. "It was a good job in London," Osborne's *Look Back in Anger*, in which he played Cliff Lewis, was the third he did there. "So before I really had any direction I was given one I was placed. And since those days at the Court I've been wanted as an actor. There's a lot of chance in it, but that has to be helped. I don't just sit back and wait. I could probably have manipulated it more than I have, but I've enjoyed the element of chance."

He likes a sense of company spirit. "But I'm suspicious of getting trapped with a false sense of security, if I got tied in to a company." The important thing is the quality of the work, he says, not where it's done, and he finds very distasteful the assumption of prestige attaching to the big subsidised companies and the implicit class system that suggests class work is, by definition, not major.

"Perhaps it's naive, but I think yes a lot of terrific paintings are in the National Gallery, but they weren't painted there, just created." He has never felt tempted to identify publicly with the social and political causes

that were associated with the Court. The whole point about Bates's acting is that it is not placated. His quality is far less tangible, a vitality and special charm that wins total credibility, and the sense not to entertain parts that strain credulity. Is he conscious of charm?

"One's told from time to time the quality one," he pauses, "has. But one can't be conscious of it. Charm can be ghostly. People call it all sorts of things — charisma, presence, magic. I myself have said some people have got magic. Acting is quite mysterious."

"I never build a performance up artificially or consciously. I remember in *An Englishman Abroad* a friend complimented me on my fantastic walk. Well it was entirely unconscious. If, when you read a script, you don't get an immediate picture in your head, however general,

We don't have to understand to be able to express

then you shouldn't really play it. You can't be blotting paper for a director or you'll never believe in it yourself. We're not marionettes. Half the work is ours, and slowly even more than half becomes ours because we're the ones who do it when the curtain goes up: the director's not there. The raw material is yours: you can't be plasticine."

At its most crude technique is just learning to deal with disasters, the control you develop over your own body. You could call technique just having the confidence to respond absolutely truthfully to each moment. Technique seems to imply something calculated and phoney. I don't like that. We don't have to understand to be able to express. So, acting is a leap of faith that the audience has to take.

"I have this marvellous aunt," says Bates, who used to say at Christmas parties, "Well, you're the actor aren't you? Do something. Get up. Say something." But this assumption that because you're an actor you want to be constantly performing just isn't true. Actors are famous for the other people they are."

Tom Sutcliffe

Spray for us

Hugh Hebert reviews Channel 4's look at the perils of modern pesticides

YOU remember the case of the White Fly Order, naturally, and the farmer who went to court rather than consent to have his flies sprayed. Not because he is a curmudgeon, but because he was the Min of Ag men wanted to douse his cows with a pesticide to kill the flies off. Since he had been contaminated with the selfsame stuff years before, and suffered six months illness as a result, he objected strongly.

Compared with the disasters recalled in *What If's Worth* (C4), the farmer's tale was mild. But it illustrates that a lot of people in farming are aware of the dangers of how vicious pesticides can be and yet until the current Bill, damn all has been done about them. And even the Bill is being watered down.

The disasters stretch in scale from the

manufacturing end — 2,000 killed by the leak at the Bhopal pesticide plant — to the personal. One witness on this programme had a year's serious illness, plus a fierce struggle to prove even the presence of the helicopter that sprayed her, and that she was not an industrial spy working for a rival pesticide company. Of which, of course, there are quite a few, sitting collectively on a bag of gold worth several hundred million pounds a year.

Many of the residues of the chemicals — some of them banned in many countries but still allowed here — get into our food and may cause a whole lot of illness and allergy, as this programme suggested. Penny Junor presents this series in a crisp, straightforward style, though the director does send her walkabout rather more often than seems necessary; unless, that is, they are purged by warbles.

Still, Junor is a pleasure and a relief compared with the tinny, music hall version of consumerism offered by Sunday's *That's Life* (BBC-1). I don't quarrel with his proposition that hard cases ought to make better laws. But however heartrending the central tale may be — and this week it certainly was — the surrounding jollity and absurd jokes eventually send you away already forgetting what you were getting so righteous about just a few minutes ago.

Then there was *Keeping The Beat*, cause of a row when Channel 4 declined to transmit the original version in its *Who Cares?* series. With some changes, it eventually went out on Friday with its original view more or less intact — that there is no proof positive that if we all change our eating habits it will do more to combat heart attacks than a strategy concentrating on those most at risk.

Which may be a perfectly reasonable doubt. But the structure of the programme made it appear a choice between government and a rough habit and a nice successful heart bypass operation. It also, by concentrating totally on fat in food, missed out on, for instance, sugar. As with pesticides, there are an awful lot of vested interests riding on this one, and the more we know about it, the less I like it.

Final thought: there was Steve Davis on the first of the new series of *The Time Of Your Life* (BBC-1), remembering with dewy eyes that moment in November 1980 when he became UK professional snooker champion. When all that we could remember, I'm afraid, was that moment just a week or two ago, when the world title slipped away from him like an eel. I think they call it dramatic irony.

CONCERT DATES

Mehta/New York PO, Festival Hall, tomorrow 7.30. As the grandest offering in the American Festival Zubin Mehta conducts a programme of Bach (Brandenburg Concerto No. 3, and *Mahler* (Symphony No. 5) with George Crumb's *In A Haunted Landscape* adding an American flavour.

Chownes/Blake/ECO/King, Elizabeth Hall, tomorrow 7.45. Thea King is the soloist in the first performance of Howard Blake's *Choral Concerto* with the composer conducting. The other premiere is of the *Concerto Elegiac* by Anthony Halstead, horn player as well as composer. Also in the programme: Shostakovich's *Dumbarton Oaks* and Schoenberg's *Verklärte Nacht*.

Sinopoli/Philharmonia/American Festival Hall, Festival Hall, tomorrow 7.30. The partnership of the sharply disciplined Sinopoli and the excitingly wilful Martha Argerich in Beethoven (due to be recorded too) should be spectacular. This time Sinopoli also conducts Bruckner's *Symphony No. 7*.

Heitay Collegium Musicum/London/Christie, Elizabeth Hall, Saturday 7.45. Heitay and his chamber forces concentrate on three works for choir and orchestra by Poulenc: *Schercesse*, *Sept repons des tenebres* and the *Stabat Mater*.

Meneses/Oritz Elizabeth Hall, Monday 7.45. Cristiana Ortiz, the Brazilian pianist who has made her home here, accompanies her compatriot, the cellist Jose Luis Meneses, in a richly romantic programme of songs, Mendelssohn's *In D*, Chopin's and Rachmaninov's.

Josef Suk/Josef Hala, Wigmore Hall Tuesday 7.30. The ever-stylish Suk is here accompanied by Hala in a programme of Czech music (Smetana, Smetana and Janacek) as well as Beethoven and Brahms.

Edward Greenfield

ST JOHN'S

Hugo Cole

Sounds Spectacular

NOT SO much sounds spectacular as sounds reflective and introspective in the first part of three linked concerts of electronic music, given on Sunday as part of the American Festival. Possibly too, sounds satirical — the short opening piece of tape music by Reynold Weidenaar, with brassy tonal fanfares set against abrasive grunts and crashes from the tape.

Then comes two very civilised concertos: *Symphony No. 8* by Davidovsky, one of the fathers of electronic music, which had tape discreetly chiming in with piano (Philip Mead). The material was plain and unpretentious, the mood detached and academic; electronics on its best behaviour, proving its serious intentions. John Chowning's *Stria* took us in to a world of passive sounds without forward or backward edges. Luminous clouds of variable transparency. One could sense much care and discrimination behind the planning of these gentle sounds, never claiming attention or making a definite musical statement. The thunder of St John's held more promise of drama.

Rolf Gehlbach's *Solips*, for cello with echoes of itself generated by tape-delay, and James Fulkerson's *Elective Affinities* for cello, trombone and tape, with many transformations of live sounds, convincingly demonstrated ways in which sounds can be worked up into grand and imposing works in which the personalities of the live performers are not submerged by electronics.

Fulkerson was at his best in his wilder moods, each of the outer movements contained long build-ups, in which the music continued to build in density and volume into which the conventional listener could weave

memories of Sibellus, Ravel, and of the electronic sections of certain kinds of Indian music.

Electronic music is no longer the barely aggressive force it was once considered to be. In many of the 15 works performed, electronics were very much in the background. In Morton Subotnick's *Parallel Lines* for piccolo and chamber group, the effect of the "undulating chant-like warble" moving back and forth from side to side was never apparent.

But not even the most ingenious use of electronics could have saved this piece, crassly scored and written for the solo piccolo in a style that made the very least of the instrument's potential, giving Kathryn Lines up opportunities to show her true mettle.

In David Wessell's *Go Where?*, a very quiet piece for metal bowls and stone bars, and Paul Epstein's *Palindromes*, a time-based ensemble, one might have thought one was listening to untreated sounds.

Tape-delay effects need to be used with as much discretion as pedals and ostinatos in orthodox music if they are not to become tiresome. In *Ingram*, Marshall Fog Tropes, the processed music of brass sextet got in the way of the more intriguing sound montage based on foghorns and other sea sounds from San Francisco Bay. When the brass harmonies thickened up as at the opening of Wagner's *Ring*, the character of the piece was lost, together with the sounds of the foghorns.

Bizarre but also effective was a sort of double concerto for violin, with orthodox ensemble and mandolin with computer-tape orchestra, the mandolin played by the composer, David Jaffe, and violin by Elizabeth Perry. There was little interaction between soloists (it is hard to imagine how they could have interacted) but the music for live instruments was eloquent and idiomatic, while the mandolin's interventions produced an interesting emotional effect. Most as though a being from another planet was earnestly trying to establish contact.

The technical side of things was well looked after by Barry Anderson and his



Sting: Crusading West Square associates, without any of the hitches that are so common at electronic concerts.

RFH

Aidan White

Christy Moore

CHRISTY MOORE, for many years Ireland's best-kept secret, is now established as one of the most influential and entertaining singers on either side of the Irish Sea. Twenty years ago he was essentially a balladeer, but these days, in tune with the political climate, he adds conviction and credibility to the sentimentality of the folk singer.

He walked on to the Festival Hall stage to an ovation and immediately increased the volume of response. With his sensual voice and delicate guitar play he immediately created a dynamic atmosphere, producing three of the best songs from his most recent album including the title number, *Ride On*, and *Vive La Quinta Brigada*, a tribute to Ireland's own Spanish Civil War dead. From there he led the ever-noisy audience through a powerful repertoire which

on British soil at least, tends towards political defiance, loudly displayed in *Hiroshima/Nagasaki Russian Roulette*, *El Salvador* and *Hey Ronnie Reagan*.

Moore is heavily Republican — a mile too green, perhaps, for some Irish men and women — but he feels greatly about the sense of injustice in Irish history, particularly the suffering of the emigrant generations, as in the wistful *City of Chicago* and *I Wish I Were Back Home* in *Derry*, which by recounting the tyr and hunger strike victim Bobby Sands.

He spoke too for the drunken-in the delightful *Deterium Tremens*, where the stage lighting failed him, and for the worker in *I'm An Ordinary Man*, a tune he picked up in Grimsby, he said, when the crack was just as great.

There was not much here to remind us of the traditional music from his earlier days with Planxty, although *The Well Below The Valley* and *The Cliffs of Doneen* were charming exceptions.

Instead, Moore's solo career continues in the direction he took with *Moving Hearts*, landing his heroes — notably James Connolly and Bobby Sands — on this occasion — and exhorting his enemies: Thatcher, the Pope, Enoch Powell, the Tridentine Mass, SPUC. Even poor old Rhodes Boyson got a mention here a long way yet.

But for the moment he was clearly glad to be back in Derry, as he called it — and at the end of a breathless evening, though his PA system went on the blink, the 2,500-strong audience were still bitterly reluctant to let him go.

POMPIDOU CENTRE
Adam Sweeting

The Police in Paris

JOURNALISTS from all over Europe flew in to attend Sting's blatantly stage-managed press conference at the

Pompidou Centre this week at which the star presented his new band, the eminent young jazz musicians while Michael Apted's cameras preserved the scene for a forthcoming film. Nobody had been supplied with a copy of Sting's forthcoming LP *The Dream Of The Blue Turtles*, so questioning centred on his girlfriend's new baby. Absolutely riveting.

Sting was booked into the Hogar Theatre as a prelude to a world tour, and this evidence the unit still has some shaking down to do, though the quality of the individual players could scarcely be bettered. On stage, the Weather Report's Omar Hakim, Brandford Marsalis, brother of prodigious trumpeter Wynton and a respected soloist in his own right, played the saxophones. Kenny Kirkland is on keyboards, while Sting has moved over from bass to guitar to make way for David Johnson, who provides Miles Davis with the veritable lossening riff for *Decoy*. Dolette MacDonald and Janice Pandarvis dance and add backing vocals.

The strongest of the new songs appear to be *We Work The Blues* (inspired by the miners' strike) with its beautiful chorus, a prowling blues called *Consider Me Gone*, and an ambitious piece of melodrama entitled *Moon Over Bourbon Street*. In the latter, Sting suspended his husky voice line over a mock-baroque interchange between Kirkland and Marsalis.

Elsewhere, the material suffered from a curious heavy-handedness, with the group appearing to mistake density for power. Children's Crusade, for example, felt both over-written and over-played. Sting has never been afraid to charge headlong into topics as trivial as nuclear war or evolution, and some of his new lyrics are distressingly "meaningful", like a man trying to summarise Proust in four minutes flat.

with The Police. More evidence, presumably, from the album.

IPSWICH

Jill Burrows

Streetcar

NOT FOR the first time this season, the Wolsey has a stunning set that fills the stage and transforms the theatre without dominating the performance. For *Streetcar*, David Knapman has created a light transparent structure that manages to suggest urban decay and overcrowding yet still looks like a not unpleasant place to live.

In other words we're seeing it through Stella's eyes not Blanche's. And it is Joan Moon's fine and understated performance as Stella that is the fulcrum of Jane Collins's production. Blanche says that funerals are quiet compared to death. Where Blanche's disintegration is like a death, Stella's is like a funeral; she dwindles quietly into ordinariness and unhappiness.

But it is Blanche's play and God's gift to an actress. Eva Lohman deals with it intelligently, concentrating on the different forms Blanche's fastidiousness takes, from the famed coyness to the pathological reluctance to touch anything in Stanley's home except the whisky bottle. In weakness she's interesting and in total collapse riveting. What is missing is a sense of what the magnolia was like in full bloom, of Blanche riding the crest of her narcissistic ways.

William Armstrong plays Stanley like a caged animal carrying his cage around with him, bent bars and all. He builds up a terrific tension before the explosions; you can all but feel the vein pulsing in his temple. He and Joan Moon create a considerable erotic charge, and cope responsibly and with psychological accuracy with the suggestion that being beaten up is a turn-on, making it clear that it's the remorse and desperation that excites and not the violence itself.

Edward Greenfield reviews Wagner on compact disc

Ring of clarity

WHATEVER Wagner himself would have thought of seeing the Ring cycle on television he would certainly have thrilled at the idea of an audience counted in millions. The Ring explosion has been extraordinary. Not only has BBC's latest showing reinforced the impact of the original activity, presentation, the world of records has responded amazingly.

It seems scarcely credible that in the new medium of the Compact Disc there are now already four complete Ring cycles, more rivally than for any other single opera. With luck there will be a market for all four, for the practical advantages of CD with its continuous playing time up to 70 minutes, the absence of background noise and the ease of finding the place are never more welcome than in the vast expanse of Wagner.

Only one of the four has a modern digital recording. That was the first in the field, the Eurodisc set recorded with the Dresden State Orchestra under Marek Janowski with a consistent cost as fine as anyone could assemble today. The snag is that it spreads luxuriously on to no fewer than 18 discs, and though it is a masterpiece of recording, capturing the atmosphere of a studio, that rather underlines the relative absence of theatrical commitment in the performance.

I find it a version to enjoy for patient study, almost the equivalent of score-reading, where in different ways the other three versions are too vividly into the opera house. Doing that most clearly is the cycle which Karl Böhm recorded in the Festspielhaus at Bayreuth in 1957.

In passages of heavy orchestration the sound grows constricted, with the brass acquiring a raucous edge, but the flavour of a performance at Bayreuth is superbly caught. The adrenalin flows at climaxes and moments of virtuosity impossible in the studio, as at the end of Act 1 of *Walküre* or in Brünnhilde's *Immolation* scene at the end of *Götterdämmerung*. There is a certain loss of transcendence even here, fine performance on Solti's Decca set, totally without sign of tiredness after a long evening, where the orchestra does show signs of wilting.

Böhm's Preference for speed in Wagner (a characteristic not often noted) means that Rheingold takes only two discs instead of three, making 14 discs for the whole cycle with three music dramas readily squeezed on to four each. The pity is that Rheingold brings the least satisfactory performance, with Theo Adam as Wotan, keenly intelligent but never in the ear, here at its most woebly.

It is the young virile Wotan of Dietrich Fischer-Dieskau, a totally unconventional view but one full of new insights, that stands out vocally in Karajan's recording of Rheingold, the first of the cast is excellent too, but Karajan is reflective rather than keenly dramatic, and though the 1968 sound has been clarified in the digital transfer for CD the lack of bass brings tedium.

Sampling Karajan's cycle on CD brought home the number of fine individual performances it contains but also the snags, not least an impossible hero in Siegfried. But *Götterdämmerung*, last recorded of the series, has the best sound and most consistent cast including Helga Dernesch a warm, human Brünnhilde, with Karajan and the Berlin Philharmonic achieving a radiant close.

There is a case for preferring Karajan in *Götterdämmerung* to all the others, though if I had to choose a single cycle, it would still be the original Solti on Decca (15 CDs), still outshining Böhm and Karajan in fullness of sound and with a performance both more exciting and more consistently cast than any. Next to Karajan, Solti may sometimes sound too heavy, and *Walküre* is less involving than the rest, but in its new format with digital transfers of outstanding quality it remains a first choice.

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A battering for the gatekeeper

Yesterday, not for the first time, the United Kingdom's immigration policies were ruled out of order by the European Court of Human Rights at Strasbourg. And not for the last time, either, judging by this country's parsimonious record of compliance with previous Strasbourg rulings. It has taken very nearly five years for one of the three women who brought the case to win the right to live legally in this country with her husband. Now it could be weeks, if not months more, before the Home Office makes whatever limited changes in the immigration rules it thinks it can get away with after yesterday's judgment. And even when it does so, there is every indication that the Home Office will take its lead from the shamelessly unapologetic tone adopted yesterday by the immigration minister, Mr David Waddington, and will try to place new restrictions on the immigration of foreign husbands of British women, to replace the rules that Strasbourg has knocked down.

Yesterday's decision was the latest climax in a shoddy 17-year story of discrimination against British women, mainly Asians, who want to live in this country with their foreign born husbands or to be joined here by their foreign born fiancés. Save for a brief period in the mid-1970s when Mr Alex Lyon was in charge of immigration policy, it has been a tale of successive governments of all parties trying to get away with as few concessions as possible to these women. Successive Home Secretaries, starting with Mr James Callaghan in 1968, have viewed with alarm any settlement in this country of economically active Asian men, whether or not such men have any legal or moral claim to live here. That was the aim of Mr Marilyn Rees's turn of the screw in 1978, and of Mr William Whitelaw's 1980 clampdown. It was still the underlying concern in 1983 when Mr Whitelaw, in anticipation of the Strasbourg ruling, tried to loosen the controls in line with the 1981 Nationality Act. And, as Mr

Waddington made quite clear yesterday, that is still the policy. "Men come here to seek work," Mr Waddington said on *The World At One*. It would be "illogical" to allow them to come here "to found new families."

Those are hardly the words of a representative of a government which says that all laws must always be obeyed without question. They are the words of a man who will spend the next weeks locked with his officials trying to find the most restrictive available form of compliance with the European Court; and a man who will do so, alas, knowing that such law avoidance is electorally popular. The Strasbourg court found against the United Kingdom on sex discrimination grounds. This will undoubtedly tempt the Home Office to draft changes in the immigration rules which place married men and women in this country on the same footing but which continue to impose tight prohibitions on the immigration of any spouse or fiancé(e) who might go on the labour market. Some will be found of avoiding the manifest unfairness of continuing to deny entry to the husbands of the women who have taken the UK to Strasbourg. But that will be all. The recent High Court ruling in the case of Mr Vinod Bhatia has provided the Government with the get-out (until perhaps it is overruled in Europe) that a foreign husband can be denied entry if the "primary purpose" of his marriage is deemed to be settlement in this country. Apply that test to foreign wives too, and the ground is laid for new rules which could be more, not less, restrictive than the existing sex discriminatory provisions. That would be a horrendously wrong policy to adopt. But it would be slap bang in line with every previous Home Office squirm to keep Asian men out — and with Mr Waddington's instinctive attempt to circumvent yesterday's Strasbourg judgment.

The Tamils at the gate

Here — shades of the hysteria about Ugandan Asians — we go again. A nation which can open its doors to Vietnamese boat people and its purses to Ethiopian refugees, is, suddenly, all uptight about tidal waves of Tamils from Sri Lanka. The

headlines ramble on about phoney refugees "flooding in." There will, we read, be "no open door" for self-styled and probably self-seeking "refugees" from Sri Lanka. Even so, it is said, abandoned military bases and disused hospitals may have to be opened up to handle the latest peacetime invasion.

According to international conventions and protocols, to which this country is party, a refugee is a person with a "well founded fear of being persecuted" at home. Recent events in Sri Lanka suggest that the Tamil minority has well-founded reason to fear both persecution from the mob and the supposedly unauthorised activities of the army. The government of Sri Lanka insists that it is not encouraging atrocities and that may well be so. But it has little relevance to the question of refugee status. If Tamils are fleeing from atrocities committed by an army which tends to run out of control then they are as much refugees in international law as if they were fleeing from a government sponsored final solution. Further, it matters nothing in law if Tamil terrorists sustain the appalling rounds of tit-for-tat killings. A well founded fear of reprisal is enough.

Enough, that is, to establish refugee status. But that status does not automatically allow asylum or right of residence in this country. What it does mean is that the nation at the receiving end has a duty to work out with the UN commissioner for refugees where best to send those it will not accept but who are in genuine fear of persecution back home. What would no longer be possible is the recently introduced and utterly inhuman practice of allowing a mere 24 hours for appeal against deportation and then packing the losers off to the tender mercies of the folks from whence they fled.

There are good and bad reasons for not wanting to grant blanket refugee status to Sri Lankan Tamils. The worst is that we have embarrassing residual responsibilities to the Tamils, going back to independence in 1947, when we promised to sort out their citizenship worries and failed to deliver. If Tamils do become a refugee race then a lot could reasonably be expected here. Almost as bad is the Foreign Office fear that we might upset the erratic rulers of Sri Lanka by suggesting that theirs is a state which generates refugees. More honourable is the suspicion that, if so provoked by institution-

alised international opinion, the government of Sri Lanka might encourage a once-for-all exodus of a difficult to assimilate minority. Tamils have lived in Sri Lanka for several hundred years. The object today must be to find a solution which allows them to continue there "without well-founded fears," not to scatter them around the globe.

What then should Britain do? First, recognise as refugees those who fit commonsense definitions — and then take in a fair number. (Stress, here and now, that refugees go home when things are sorted out.) Negotiate with the UN about what happens to the rest. Insist that India accepts some minimal responsibility for its own kith and kin — especially those with Indian passports. Insist further that Indian aid to the terrorist Tamil Tigers cease forthwith. Tell Sri Lanka that the aid that will be turned off, completely, if the killings continue. But the one thing this Government should not do is to play along with an artificial "swamping" scare, which restricts its own domestic freedom of action, damages prospects for the Tamils and, once again, erodes our international credibility.

A king seeking possibilities

King Hussein's meeting with President Reagan today would have been of more than routine importance even without the merciless events in Beirut for its backdrop. But those events have brought to one focal point all the long-range questions about the Palestinian people. Have they or have they not a future in their own country instead of in the ghettos which have outlived their names as refugee camps? If they have, then who is going to help them to secure it, since they are unable to do that themselves? How can the existence of a Palestinian homeland outside Israel's control be made consistent with Israel's security?

The questions have come to the top of the international agenda at roughly annual intervals since 1967, but in 1982 Mr Reagan, putting forward his proposal for a Palestine linked with Jordan, said they could wait no longer. Since then further large changes have overtaken the Middle East. Israel has retreated rather than simply withdrawn from its Lebanese involvements; the main-

stream PLO has put realistic limits to its ambitions; King Hussein, though reaffirming that only the PLO can speak for the Palestinians, has increasingly done so himself under licence from Mr Yasser Arafat.

The King has a tricky relationship with Washington, which obliges him every so often to flirt with Moscow as the Congress. He periodically calls for the involvement of both super-powers in securing a Palestine settlement. Yet in the end it seems to feel that there is still hope of a determined US attempt to deliver the peace if he can deliver the PLO.

His chief difficulty, and that of anyone else like President Mubarak or King Fahd who tries to bring home to Washington the necessity of following up the Reagan initiative, is the half-nelson in which the Zionist lobby holds the Congress. This creates an exceptional situation in relations between states because it means that in matters of any significance Israeli policy has to be US policy.

Whether or not the Israeli Government should deal with the PLO is a matter entirely within its competence, and indeed anyone can recognise cogent reasons why it does not do so. What is not within Israeli competence is the foreign policy of the US. It must be clear to Secretary Shultz and Assistant Secretary Murphy, after their recent forays into the region, that it will be almost impossible to make any headway by dealing with the PLO's surrogates instead of with the PLO itself. The PLO's recognition of Israel should be a question for settlement by negotiation with it, not the pre-condition for negotiations of any kind. The organisation is itself in a fairly constant state of internal upheaval, but the one thing which would ensure the removal of the moderates among its leaders would be for them to give up their best bargaining card prematurely.

The "association with Jordan" which the Reagan plan visualised has come to be seen as the best option open, if not the only one. King Hussein will be on strong ground in pointing that out to the President. But the plan exists so far only as an *objet d'art* to show to visitors. If it is intended to be functional as well, the US needs to talk to the people who can make it work.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

How views on the Special Branch were covered up

Sir—Your Leader, "Whitewash" in a bucket" (May 22) on the Commons Home Affairs Select Committee report on the Special Branch might have been better headed "Cover-up" because that is precisely what the majority party on the committee have done.

The GLC, in common with the National Union of Seamen, provided the committee with evidence of Special Branch involvement in political policing which clearly breach the guidelines under which it operates. In common with the report on "Political policing in Wales," we were written out of the select committee script.

Why? Quite simply because our analysis of the Special Branch differs from that costly adopted by a committee's majority party which, having taken the adventurous decision to "investigate" the role and accountability of the Special Branch, denied itself the means of finding out exactly how it operates.

That the committee produced a "whitewash" therefore comes as no surprise. There is ample evidence of unaccountable Special Branch activities which lead to open people's mail, tap phones, snoop and harass organisations simply because, as part of the state, it finds their political views unacceptable.

The committee could have investigated this activity; it could have commissioned research; it could have called key witnesses like Jim Slater of the NUS, or Cathy Massiter, the former MIA officer, or members of CND.

Sir—Welcome to the Commons Home Affairs Committee recommendation of legislation to chase the profits of drug crime in (Guardian, May 24) the rest of the recommendations are pure hysteria.

Sir—Edward Gardner and his colleagues would be better employed concentrating on measures designed to increase the likelihood of actually being caught smuggling, or dealing, than on promises of draconian sentences. The likelihood of life sentences will be to increase the dangers to law-enforcement officers without significantly increasing deterrence.

It would also be more appropriate for the committee to give some thought to why this problem exists in the first place. Perhaps it is not unconnected with three mil-

who have experienced surveillance. It could also have asked Special Branch officers to describe their work.

Instead the committee decided to hide behind the cloak of "national security" because it feared what it might find.

The GLC would have said that the Special Branch should be disbanded. Its functions of combating terrorism and espionage are legitimate, but such activities can easily rest with anti-terrorist squad and specialist forces. Much Special Branch work is in any event carried out by MIA (which itself requires investigation).

The central objections to the Special Branch—and MIA—are its role in investigating "subversives," and the now overt existence of a political police force. Lord Denning said a "subversive" was someone who "would overthrow or contemplate the overthrow of government by unlawful means." But the remit from the Home Secretary last year leaves all form of political activity open to surveillance.

John Alderson says that as much as 40 per cent of the material held by his Special Branch officers was irrelevant. On the basis of similar evidence the federal government in South Australia decided to disband its special branch after a judicial inquiry. No less an inquiry by the select committee would have been consistent in a democracy.

Yours faithfully, Tony Bunyan, GLC Police Committee Support Unit, London SE1.

Sir—The Customs and Excise, poor housing, worsening social conditions in our cities—and no end to it. If the committee wishes to make a practical "law'n order" recommendation, however, it should try asking ministers why Government policy towards the Civil Service manpower has meant that the 180 extra Customs posts promised by Kenneth Clarke at the Tory Party conference have been quietly clawed back.

Or why the Customs unions claim for 500 extra staff—to make good some of the 1,000 cuts since 1979—is ignored?

Or are the canons of monetarism too sacred for Sir Edward and his colleagues to criticise?—Bob And, New Mills, Cheshire.

MoD on Greenham tiptoes

Sir—The Ministry of Defence figures you reported (May 27 28) for the number of women arrested inside the Greenham Common base on Saturday bear little relation to what I witnessed.

Many more than 150 of us were found in the base. MoD officers were given a numbered manila folder containing a charge sheet for each woman they arrested: the number on my charge sheet was close to 300. One of my friends has a number lower than 40, and another has a number higher than 360.

Scandal of the new Holloway that never was

Sir—I am sickened by your latest report (May 22) on the conditions of women prisoners in the psychiatric wing at Holloway, and that it has been necessary for a teacher to resign her job in order to draw attention to their plight.

These facts have been known to myself and my colleagues for several years. Some time ago I supervised postgraduate art therapy students who tried to conduct individual and group art therapy with women on this wing.

We were horrified by the extent of self-mutilation among them, and in 1976 two students prepared a detailed and sensitive account of this problem in the form of case studies which we wanted to publish in a student book, *Approaches to Art Therapy*. We were refused permission by the then governor. Eventually we sent sending students to Holloway.

We had hoped that the "new Holloway" would live up to its promise and provide a "therapeutic

environment"; but it soon became obvious that, through abysmal shortage of staff leading to the lack of staff trained as therapists, the new prison was in many ways worse than the old.

I give an example: it was usual for up to 40 women in the psychiatric wing to be together in one activities room, with one art therapist paid on an aide's salary, and a few prison officers. There was little possibility for small-group or individual work, even though many of the women were extremely emotionally disturbed.

The scandal of the psychiatric wing has been going on for years, with the full knowledge of the prison staff and presumably of the Home Office. As a result, many of the women are probably now so extremely damaged that there is little chance of them leading any kind of reasonable life when they leave prison. They are most unlikely to be able to afford the intensive one-to-one therapy that might help them, and even less likely to discover it on the NHS.

Stifling our appetite for higher education

Sir—As a visitor to your country, I am astonished to find that a year's teaching in one of your universities, let me point out, a few objectively false pretences in the recent Green Paper on higher education.

It pretends that higher education in this country has proliferated beyond its means, whereas in fact Britain educates one of its youngest people of any country in the developed world. It pretends that cutbacks will save taxpayers' money, whereas in fact it will deny them precisely what they have been paying for: a chance for their children to get the education they need in today's world.

It pretends that the present Government is committed to value-for-money for its citizens, whereas it is in fact discriminating against them.

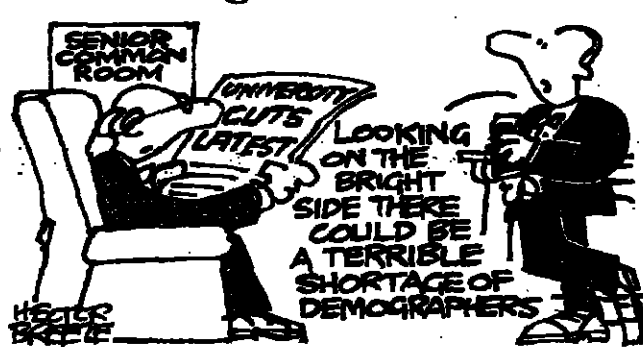
Plaid out!

Sir—Gwynfor Evans in his extraordinary attack on Neil Kinnock (Letters, May 22), typically does his best to cover up the facts with as much sentimental romantic nonsense as he can muster.

The truth is that Neil Kinnock campaigned successfully for the Welsh people to be allowed to decide, through a referendum, whether there should be a Welsh assembly as proposed.

What really upsets Gwynfor Evans and his associates in Plaid Cymru is the result of the referendum, which rejected the assembly by a massive 61 majority. This destroyed his party's credibility and emphasised the fact that Welsh people see their future firmly as part of the United Kingdom.

In the real world we can look forward to Neil Kinnock, the Welshman, being the next prime minister of Wales (not to mention the rest of Britain).—Colin Parry, Holyhead, Gwynedd.



It pretends that demographic projections make a decline in student numbers certain in the 1990s. Similar projections were used in the United States to justify budgetary cutbacks, and proved wholly erroneous.

A COUNTRY DIARY

OXFORDSHIRE: "In 1982/3 the Oxfordshire branch of the Council for the Protection of Rural England launched a number of projects, one of which was the Charlbury Hedge Survey. The intention was to use an 1859 map of the parish as a basis for comparison with present field patterns. Results were then checked against known historical data in order to estimate the age and importance of the more significant hedges." So runs the introduction to the publication by the CPRE, Oxfordshire Branch (Sandford Mount Charlbury, Oxford OX7 3TL) of *Hedges in the Countryside* (£1.50 plus 50p postage). Don Porter and Alan Spiller have produced sixteen large pages, of which six are of maps and histograms which will be of great interest not only to locals like myself but also to a much wider readership. The urgency of preserving hedges cannot be overstated. Our parish now has only 20 per

cent of the hedges or boundaries shown on the 1859 map, and at least two hedges were ripped out while this work was being printed. The oldest of our local hedges, now mere fragments of ancient pre-Norman boundaries, are probably still where they were about 1,000 years ago, but the majority, about 80 per cent, fall in the 400 to 600-year-old range. The rule-of-thumb method of assessing the age of a hedge is a century for every species of tree or shrub in an average 30 metre stretch — seems remarkably accurate when tested against documentary evidence. But I must register a caveat. A hedge near my house, judged by this criterion, should be about 400 years-old because any four out of hawthorn, blackthorn, elder, sycamore, yew, crab-apple, or dogrose may be found in the critical length. But I know that about 50 years ago this field boundary was no hedge, but a drystone wall.

W. D. CAMPBELL

High-rise financial nosedive

Sir—The Guardian is always full of surprises. It is truly astonishing to find your architectural correspondent, Martin Pawley (May 22), endorsing the arrogant demands of high finance.

In his evident rage at the Secretary of State for the Environment's rejection of Peter Palumbo's Mansion House Square — reflecting the findings of an open public inquiry — Mr Pawley laments the loss of "£100 million worth of private-sector construction" as well as "an ultra-modern bank building" (designed, incidentally, more than 20 years ago).

As for the listed buildings on the site, now — temporarily — reprieved, he asserts that "conservationists behaved as if the buildings belonged to them." "Conservationists" believed no such thing; merely that the ownership of listed buildings carries responsibilities to the public. They tend to agree with that noble and humane socialist, William Morris, that "they are not in any sense our property, to do as we like with. We are only trustees for those that come after us."

The Modern Movement style in architecture was unique in human history in being exclusively designed for the rehoming of the working class in an attempt to transform society — with the consequences we now know all too well. It was the peculiar and dubious achievement of Mr Palumbo's architect, the late Miles van der Rohe, to have adapted this style as an image for American capitalism.

The final extinction of his posthumous scheme to wreck the centre of the City of

London can therefore only be welcomed. — Yours, etc, Gavin Stamp, 1 St Chad's Street, London WC1.

Sir—I was going to write to Peter Palumbo, commissioner, with him on the failure of his Miles van der Rohe scheme in London and suggesting he try a new town, such as Milton Keynes. Then my attention was drawn to Martin Pawley's article in which he makes some odd allegations about Ecology Party-built environment policy.

The Ecology Party's main criterion for a good building new or old is that it has "minimal dependence on external energy sources," i.e. be well-insulated and not "on agricultural land." The Mansion House Square project is safe on the second count. Perhaps someone will tell how well-insulated van der Rohe's scheme is, or was.

There are as many ecological winners in Milton Keynes today as there are ecological losers in narrow, run-down city-centre streets.

Martin Pawley is unaware that there are differences between conservationists, environmentalists, and ecologists. It is unfortunate that he should vent his disappointment, anger and frustration on "us" when what has stopped Palumbo's plan is a backlash caused by general dissatisfaction with badly designed modern eyegores up and down Britain, many of which are unusable for any purpose. — Yours sincerely, Linda M. Hendry, (Ecology Party Council Co-chair), Edinburgh.

Speculating on the spiritual

Sir—Roy Enfield's note (Letters, May 23) is quite inhumanly quaint in its logical positivism. It is also literally mundane and rather a fine example of why "speculative philosophy" — let's call it

— is beyond even the endlessly self-generating terms of any academic sociology. — Yours faithfully, Stephen Oldfield, Tordurden, W. Yorkshire.

Profits from postal points

Sir—Geoffrey Taylor (Guardian, May 20) spent only one month in charge of a country post office last winter, and the tone of his comments implies that neither he nor his wife are dependent for their survival on the salary a small sub-post office brings in.

I will not disagree with him about the inordinate amount of paperwork which Post Office bureaucracy seems to generate in even the smallest offices. It is a complaint I hear all too frequently from full-time sub-postmasters and mistresses, including those with years of experience in the job.

Where I would take issue with Mr Taylor is in his disdainful attitude towards non-Post Office businesses. He says the Post Office is "going downmarket" by becoming "entangled" with other companies, such as Leicester Building Society, and concludes that they should not "pay to every laughing salesman along hawking a money-spinner."

Strong words — and ones which reveal a sad lack of understanding of the economics of the rural sub-post office. Unlike Mr Taylor, I can write more freely on the matter.

Until very recently all post offices were full-time (although agreement has now been reached with the National Federation of Sub-postmasters to allow part-time offices). The majority in rural areas are minimum payment offices, which means opening five days a week for the princely sum of £40 a week. Beyond this the Post Office operates a points system, with extra payments for business contracted in a part-time office.

The Leicester-based transactions Geoffrey Taylor refers to so disparagingly are part of this points system, and thus mean an increased income for the postmaster/mistress. All the non-Post Office business is paid for, either through the points system or on a cash basis by local agreement.

Thus, in rural sub-post-offices in Northumberland, we can pay council rates, electricity bills, buy certain types of bus and rail tickets, sign for unemployment benefits, etc. All these contribute to the income of the sub-postmaster or mistress, albeit often in a very small way; and where the post office is in the shop, they bring in more customers who buy other goods. Equally importantly, these are services which would otherwise require a long and expensive bus journey to maintain its rural customer network, but the low salary and trying hours often make it difficult to find people to take on the job.

By all means let's encourage a reduction in the rate tape, but please, Mr Taylor, don't criticise one of the few rural institutions which is trying to expand its services in much more imaginative and useful ways than the Ray ever did. (Dr) Geoffrey Lamb, Community Council of Northumberland, Morpeth.



Today's teenagers — tomorrow's nadders? (Picture by Martin Argles.)

For thirty years, teenagers have made the running in everything from morality to merchandising. But what will happen as their numbers dramatically decline? John Cunningham explores their uncertain future — and the wide-reaching consequences for the people who make the social policies as well as those who make the products.

The outnumbered generation

TEENAGERS first appeared in the 1950s as magically as the genie when the lamp is rubbed. A loud hiss from a chrome Gaggia espresso machine in a Soho coffee bar was followed by an ejaculation of steam. When the cloud evaporated, London was filled with gliding youth, with money to shower on the sounds and styles created specially for them.

This had never happened to so many at so young an age in British society before. Marketing men might have sharpened teenagers' distinctive identity, but they didn't invent them. They were there, bulging in the columns of the population statistics, as the post-war baby boom boomed.

For 30 years — a generation's span — they have made the running in everything from morality to merchandising. They've got through fashions, and enduringly, they are the Lewis and Clark generation. But now, in the year that their tribal drink is changing its formula — watch for the new Coca Cola — their numbers are declining. After the golden decades, their futures are as uncertain as that of the elderly who, ironically, are surviving in bigger numbers into their eighth and ninth decades.

If they're unlucky, society will dismiss them as Nadders, in the same way it used to write off the old as Codgers. Researchers are playing hunches about the effects of the fall in numbers. Nobody really knows, but they are working on the same set of statistical data from the Office of Population, Census and Surveys.

The basis is the last census, and the projections of the

OPCS for the next decade. In 1980, youngsters between 13 and 19 made up 11.5 per cent of the total population of Britain. By this year, it will fall to 10.59 per cent; and by 1994, they will represent 8.31 per cent. In 1995, there will be the slightest of up-turns, when the figure will be 8.33 per cent.

In 1980, there were 6.3 million teenagers; in 1994, there will be 4.6 millions. Thus the drop over the decade will be slightly over 25 per cent. In the same period, the number of young adults between 20 and 24 will fall by 300,000 to 3.9 millions — a reduction of 18 per cent. There will be a mini baby boom, it is forecast, so from 1985, the UK population will virtually stay level for a decade — will go up very slightly.

There will be important consequences for governments, in their economic and social policies; to employers, and to the leisure and service industries particularly. So far, there are few signs that central government departments are taking account of the population shift. The exception is education: the fall in numbers is now affecting sixth forms. Typical is the situation in Bath, where the debate centred on which of the city's five secondary schools should lose their sixth forms. The compromise reached was to combine all the A level intake in one sixth-form college.

Thus, at a simple level, a drop in numbers of teenagers means an over-provision of services.

There are going to be similar decisions to be faced in other social policy fields: if there are fewer teenagers committing crimes, will the correlation does not neces-

sarily follow, of course) there will be fewer probation officers, social workers and community homes needed for them. Half the abortions in Britain involve women between 16 and 24; will we need fewer facilities for terminations; fewer intensive care units for teenagers involved in serious car and motorcycle accidents? Fewer places on Youth Training Programmes?

Though these are details, they have huge capital and revenue implications for central and local government. Similarly, in the commercial sector, investment decisions about products and services will be affected as that age sector shrinks. But all attempts, whether by statisticians or market men playing hunches, to anticipate the future needs of Britain's teenagers will be frustrated because no age group receives other than rough justice from the public and private sectors.

All groups, whether age, sex or ethnicity is their common factor, are bidding against each other for enhanced economic status. Till the recession came along, teenagers as a group were probably doing disproportionately well — there is no precise equity in society — but a large chunk of the consumer market lay at their feet: real jobs and higher education beckoned.

Consequently, teenagers have had a high profile; the world has been tilting their way rather than towards the unglamorous end of age — though the number of senior citizens has been increasing. However, compared with teenagers, OAPs don't have a commanding vote, as we shall see if earnings-related pen-

sions are abolished by the Government. However, the same economic cuts that affect the old, and the decline in their numbers, are now weakening the bargaining position of the young.

There are signs of this on several fronts, though as yet there is no comprehensive picture. Several experts note that more young people are leaving their parents' homes at a later age; the economic independence which, just a few years ago, they could count on is no longer there automatically. Couples are marrying later, too.

In some sense, the young are not following the expected pattern: if work is hard to find, the expectation is that they would emigrate, either regionally within Britain, or leave the country altogether. This is not happening here.

The news is not all bad, of course. For while getting a job is a more up-front consideration than rates of pay, there will be fewer school leavers competing for such work as there is.

Colin Bowring, head of research with the advertising giant, McCann Erickson, says his agency's surveys show that "life has become a bit more serious for teenagers than it was in the early seventies. It's hard to wind them up to a spirit of revolt. Now they're more concerned about jobs." Bowring recently showed a 1970s commercial for Levi jeans to a group of teenagers. Ten years ago, with its images of independence and what the Levi's hit Route 66 as the soundtrack, the advert caught the teen mood completely. "Now the viewers were uncomfortable and bored with it," says Bowring. "They were more in tune with family life."

The big erosion of status at 16 plus comes with the substitution of the Youth Training Allowance for a real wage: more subtle is the shift in fashion. Aggression is downplayed; and there is a bankruptcy of a main style. Punk has been around now for the best part of a decade. It has had to remodel itself to become this rather than sharp. Clothing manufacturers have already downgraded the 13s to 19s. Hepworth's and Burtons concentrate in their new shops on the 25 to 35 age range.

Several trends, some of them in part counteracting the effects of others, are in operation, and not only in employment. Logically, a drop of 25 per cent in the number of 13s to 19s over the next decade, should mean a reduction in certain categories of crime, and therefore an over-provision of resources. But concurrent with the demographic change, new ways of disposing of young offenders, and broad changes away from residential care for many types of social work/probation client are in play.

Still, there are some changes which are attributable to a fall in numbers. Norman Tutt, Professor of Social Administration at Lancaster University, cites two examples, where he has been personally involved as a consultant. Over four years, there has been a 25 per cent drop in young people coming before magistrates in Stockport.

The move away from residential care has had a dramatic consequence in Leicester. Community homes with education have been shut down, and this has led to large scale re-employment

of staff. The decline in numbers is a growing factor, influencing the type of provision made. The predictions will mean some upheaval for staff.

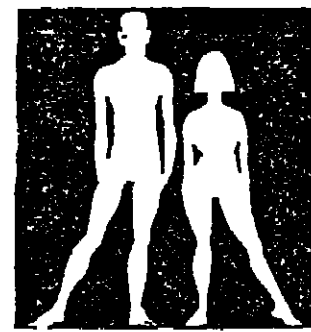
Professor Tutt reckons that what he has observed in Stockport and Leicester is typical of other areas. He notes that, in the case of a smaller number of young offenders in Stockport, "it sets up conflict between service providers. In effect, police, probation and social work staff are bidding for clients in front of magistrates, because there is an over-provision of services."

The broader result, nationally, will probably be muddle and tension, if more categories of offence are de-criminalised, a trend which David Jenkins, director of the Howard League, would like to see, even fewer custodial places would be needed for the young. The probation service is already vague about its general direction, he maintains: "Are probation officers custodians of law in the community, or aids to their clients?"

Professor Tutt speculates that there could be conflict between teenagers and the elderly as the numbers-based battle for resources gets underway. David Jenkins wonders if as their numbers shrink, the young will become less visible, as society begins to tilt away from them.

These are the questions the policy-makers as well as the product-makers need to be answering. The irony is that the young, like the old, have little part in the economic future that society is going to mete out to them.

Learning to live without a job



BODY AND SOUL

THERE is a man in Newcastle upon Tyne who likes to kick off his jeans occasionally and dress formally. He has three suits, one for going out to theatre or restaurant (rarely these days), one for his Sunday visit to church, and the third for collecting his dog money.

He is in his late twenties and since he joined the unemployed he has turned night into day, devouring non-fiction books until the early hours of the morning, picking up on many subjects that passed him by while he was a commercially working man.

He rises at about four in the afternoon in time for children's television, and then does a little housework before setting about his books. He has given up going to the pub, club and sauna and his wife quite likes the idea. She works the domestic day shift without her man cluttering the house.

For him, donning the third suit and leaving home for his state handout every two weeks is quite an occasion. Although he is on a diminished income, he sees no future in work in the traditional sense. He does not regard the future as bleak. He is not depressed and concentrates on putting his life into the grooves along which he wants it to run.

Empirical studies of unemployment rightly hammer away at its depressive effects on up to 60 per cent of those out of work. The trouble is, however, that in crunching data down to statistical levels of significance, a lot of babies go out with the bath water — including people like the night reader from Tyneside who belong to the fairly large minority who have thought through their situations and are coping.

What gets lost is the gut feelings of the jobless, the essence of the reaction to a dramatic change of living. This is the qualitative aspect of research which was once frowned upon by scientists leashed to computers. It is now emerging as an essential form of inquiry, providing insights hidden from statistical analysis and sometimes suggesting explanations.

Night-reader belongs to a group of long-term unemployed men being studied by Judith Sixsmith, a doctorate student in psychology at Surrey University. She is working with more than 30 of them, aged between 25 and 60; they have either been made redundant or, in a few cases, have said that enough is enough and quit work in spite of the lack of the alternative jobs on Tyneside.

Her approach consists of a series of in-depth interviews with the men and then their families which culminates in

relating their actions and thoughts to their environments, from domestic to community life. Over the last two years, this method has uncovered glimpses of the infrastructure of the unemployed community that might well be missed by more formally structured questionnaire surveys.

For a start, the non-depressed unemployed, with few exceptions, do not stay in bed in the mornings. Although sometimes they retire early in their conscientious efforts to stay within their slender incomes.

One man in his forties and his wife, for instance, go to bed at 7.30 and watch television, burning only one small light and no heating. She has a job as a canteen assistant for two hours a day and it was she who approved of his decision to give up working in industry after nearly 30 years. He was glad to "do his bit" as Ms Sixsmith puts it, when his children were young but now that they have grown up and left home he has fashioned a completely different world for himself.

"It is the world of the sun, a daytime world in which he walks his dogs and thoroughly enjoys himself. Unemployment has changed his assumptive world as well as his active world," Ms Sixsmith said. An entry in his diary which he keeps for research project reads: "Got up early, pottered around the house. Went to sign on the dole, came home. Went out again. Met son and had a coffee with him. Had a sauna and came home. Tea. Bed at 7.30. Watched TV."

There have been some role reversals. The men, forsaking their traditional and, on Tyneside, pronounced images as breadwinners, have taken on other household tasks, decorating and gardening. These include dusting, tidying and preparing the main meal. But none does any housework after 5 pm because as they see it, that is the end of their working day.

This reminder of the behavioural conditioning of former winners, employment keeps their women alert to the possibility of psychological deterioration in the men who are monitored carefully, and sometimes anxiously.

"They tell me 'it is not my husband to be sitting around like this.' But they do not question them and very few think that their husbands are not trying hard enough to find work," Ms Sixsmith said.

"There have been casualties. 'Sometimes people do not get on very well. I have one family that has split up and the husband says that this is the direct result of unemployment, particularly the lack of money. I have not yet talked to the wife.'"

This research, with its much deeper penetration of emotional levels and reshaped perceptions, is beginning to highlight the differences between the passive and the active personalities of unemployed people, fleshing out and making even more powerful the already impressive empirical studies.

The active people with their guts and ingenuity seem to be at less risk than the more passive whose worlds tend to implode.

"The active," Ms Sixsmith said, "are making a good job of being jobless."

Peter Brock

To encourage charities to think of new uses for computers, Society Tomorrow and Digital Equipment, the world's second largest computer manufacturer, offered competitors ten microcomputer packages worth more than £40,000. Ian Wright reports on the entries and the winners.

The dragon that danced away with a prize

THERE were, it is true, a number of entries. What charity would not give an arm and a small legacy for a decent computer? No more addressing envelopes. "That was not what we were after. Nor to be fair to most of the 360 charities who entered this competition, was it what they said they wanted."

We asked for innovation. We looked for imagination. We kept in mind the benefit that a computer might bring and, with the technical help of Tony James, Digital Equipment's Sales Director, we asked: "Will the thing that's being proposed work?" We kept an eye on what Peter Jay, Chairman of the National Council for Voluntary Organisations, called "substance practicality and computer practicality."

We were all struck by the number of entries and by the quality and the variety of the ideas. People had not just asked: "How will a computer make our work easier?" Rather they had thought: "What can a computer help us to do that we would like to do but cannot do at the moment?"

Consider the Adept Trust, which exploits employment possibilities for the deaf. People, said the Trust, found it hard to frame simple business letters without correction. The trust wanted a computer to

provide an ever-ready library of letters for the use of people not confident of their literary or numerate skills.

The Newcastle Youth Enterprise Centre helps young people literally make their own jobs. It has to sort out many applicants to discover their bent and ability and it hasn't the manpower to cope. Anyway young people enjoy and are used to computer games. It thought that a computer could help discover aptitudes, trigger ideas and be a reservoir of information about self-employment in the North-east.

The British Association of Cancer Patients gives practical and emotional help to families as well as patients. It is an umbrella organisation based in London which now possesses a huge amount of information about cancer. A computer, said the association, could suddenly make a difference. Patients, families, and doctors could delve into its accumulated experience. Its ability to help could be vastly increased.

As we read these submissions, we were made increasingly aware of the great benefit people could gain, through charities, by access to computerised information. Charities, like everyone else, were only

on the brink of understanding computers' unique usefulness. Furthermore, although most people have grasped computers' ability to store and to sort, to turn out streams of neat (and boring) looking prose, not many have begun to realise how those benefits will be increased when cheap computer terminals are attached to every telephone in the land.

That is when things will really open up. In the jargon, house-bound people will be able to "talk to" "data" to give and take information, communicate as they say "interactively." Charities (and everybody else's) accumulated knowledge will begin and end at home.

This interactive use of computers, even without telephone links, struck us as particularly attractive for organisations dealing with people. We liked the idea of the computers we were to award going to what Peter Jay called "the eventual beneficiary."

The Kent NSPCC came up with a bright idea, though one which may be tough to execute. They want to use a computer to simulate domestic situations; arguments to "data" to use the machine privately to assess and improve skills in managing their children. The Devon Centre for Further Education put forward an ambitious scheme to help people with severe speech impediments to generate intelligible conversation.

The Urology Association wanted to use a computer for specialised education in another way. Many of their clients, they say, balk at discussing their situation even with the medically trained. An interactive education computer programme could help. It could make all the difference.

Digital, who first approached The Guardian

with the idea for this competition, have decided to increase the power of the computers which are going to the prize winners. Digital decided that many of the charities chosen would need that extra power — one more than the 10 promised at the outset of the competition.

I don't think it's too portentous to say that real success will be judged in a couple of

years' time. Computers are not magical machines. Today's winning charities were selected because they proposed to use the computers with imagination and often in new ways. After they unpack the shiny hardware, read the manuals, plug in the printers, and think in greater detail about how they are using the machines, the real competition will begin.

THE WINNERS:
Adept Trust, 2 Spring Court, Church Road, London W7 3EX.
Birmingham Settlement, 318 Summer Lane, Birmingham B19 3RL.
British Association of Cancer Patients, 121/123 Chesham Street, London EC1.
Chinese Education Culture and Community Centre, 72 George Street, Manchester 1.
Devon Centre for Further Education, Dartington College of Arts, Totnes, Devon.
Gravepine, Northallerton United Reform Church, 2 Normanby Road, Northallerton, North Yorkshire DL7 8RW.
Kent NSPCC, 114 Maidstone Road, Chatham, Kent, ME4 6DY.
Newcastle Youth Enterprise Centre, 25 Low Friar Street, Newcastle upon Tyne.
The Open Spaces Society, 25a Bell Street, Henley on Thames, Oxfordshire RG9 2BA.
Rushton Hall School, Rushton, near Kettering, Northants NN14 1LR.
Urology Association, 8 Coniston Close, Dane Bank, Denton, Manchester.

The competition judges were Peter Jay, chairman of the National Council for Voluntary Organisations; Tony James, Sales Director of Digital Equipment; and Ian Wright, managing editor of the Guardian.

Putting the life back into London's industry

The London Industrial Strategy is a radical new policy for restructuring London's industrial core, being published by the GLC in June.

It includes traditional and new industries, services like health care and activities which are not usually seen as part of employment policy, like housework. It lays the foundation for tackling London's ever increasing economic problems.

The GLC is holding a conference on Tuesday 4 June to launch the London Industrial Strategy. You are invited to participate, to hear about the work so far, to discuss its relevance to your workplace and community and to make use of the Strategy in the fight for jobs.

Speakers will include Neil Kinnock MP, Brenda Dean, John Prescott MP, Tony Benn MP, Ken Livingstone and Michael Ward.

Tuesday 4 June 1985

The London Industrial Strategy Conference

9.30 am — 5.30 pm, The Conference Hall, County Hall, London SE1 7PB

Creche facilities will be provided by the GLC Mobile Creche.

Please register in advance with: Steve Scotland, DG/IEB/FIU, Room 162N, GLC, The County Hall, London SE1 7PB. Tel: 01-633 8491.

GLC JOBS YEAR '85

GLC Working for London

When did you last see your father?

Page 3

SHAW, Stanmore Cottage, Old Church Lane, Stanmore, Middlesex HA7 2NF.
Closing date for applications: 15th June, 1965.

PLANNING DEPARTMENT
Scale 6 - SO1 53,555-57,107

TEMPORARY BUSINESS ENTERPRISE ASSISTANT

Required to promote the assistance available to small and medium-sized businesses from central to local government, the EEC and from other agencies including the recently introduced Business Improvement Services Scheme. Post is supported by the EEC and Department of Trade and Industry.

Applicants should be familiar with the needs and problems of businesses, particularly those engaged in manufacturing. You must be able to establish and develop positive contact with companies at a senior level. Experience of working in industry would be a distinct advantage. A relevant degree or other appropriate qualification is required.

The post involves a 4-year fixed-term contract with the County Planning Department's Industrial Bureau.

TEMPORARY INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANT

Required for a 2-year experiment to foster the growth of manufacturing and service co-operatives throughout County Durham. Applicants should be familiar with the needs of small businesses and the assistance available to them and preferably have experience of working in the field of employment creation and help to industry and commerce. Knowledge and experience of working with workers' co-operatives essential. A degree or other appropriate qualification in a business-related subject is required.

The post is within the County Planning Department's Industrial Bureau and will involve a 2-year appointment.

Further information for the above posts can be obtained by telephoning Mr L. Hanson, Industrial Officer, on Durham (0369) 64411 ext 2948.

TEMPORARY PLANNING ASSISTANT

Applications are invited from fully qualified and experienced planners for this appointment which will run until 31st March, 1986.

The post is in the County Structure Plan Team, which has recently commenced the "Roll Forward" of this structure plan.

Salary according to qualifications and experience.

A union membership agreement is in operation and applies to this post.

Application forms, returnable by 7th June, 1985, are available from the County Planning Officer, County Hall, Durham DH1 5UF, Tel Durham (0369) 64411 ext 2612.



Develop New Initiatives in Welfare Rights and Income Support

Senior Project Officer

£14,229-£15,261

In common with many authorities, Hackney has faced considerable problems with benefit take-up. An independent review has established the need to develop integrated policies on Housing Benefits and other income-related benefits.

Your principal objectives will be to assist in creating positive guidance for the Council in developing an overall income support function.

Whilst neither local government experience nor particular qualifications are essential, you should have a wide and varied experience in income related benefits and in developing operational guidelines covering the whole welfare rights field.

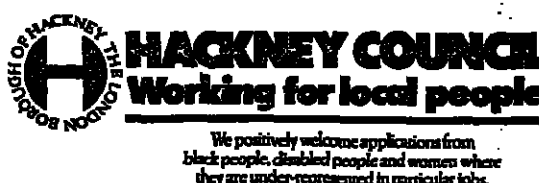
Also essential is the ability to communicate clearly and effectively combined with the creative flair necessary to resolve the increasing problems faced by the local community.

Job-share applications will be welcomed with or without a partner.

Application forms are available from John Penney, Head of Personnel Services, Town Hall, Mare Street, London E8 1EA, or Tel 01-986 5331 (24-hr answering service), quoting Ref LJ430G.

Closing date: 14th June, 1985.

The Council intends to decentralise its services, therefore the duties, hours of work or location of this post may be subject to change.



Cheshire

PLANNING OFFICERS

£5,922-£11,025

CHESTER

Would you like to join our newly formed Career Grade pool of Planning Officers? Two posts are currently available offering a wide variety of professional experience. Allocation of work will depend upon the work programme; currently, we need help with tourism policy, county sites and mineral workings, but it is envisaged that experience will be available over the whole spectrum of the Department's activities.

Applicants must be qualified to RTH final standard and ideally have the ability to run computerised information systems, and hold a current driving licence.

Further details and application forms can be obtained from the Personnel Section, County Planning Department, Chester City Council, Commerce House, Hurst Street, Chester CH1 1SN. Tel: Chester 603108.

Closing date: 12th June, 1985.

All applicants will be considered on the basis of suitability for the post, regardless of sex, race, marital status, religion or disability.

PRIVATE TENANTS' WORKER

The Organisation for Private Tenants Limited (OPT), an established community-based organisation working for private tenants in London, is looking for a

Salary will be at local government pay scale APS/PL28 (£9,780 pa incl London Weighting).

The work will concentrate on projects related to the principles of the rent acts, such as a case work analysis of the effects of insecurity of tenure and the problems associated with access and mobility in the private rented sector. Ability to work on own initiative essential. Closing date for applications is 12th June, 1985, with interviews taking place between 17th-21st June, 1985.

The Organisation for Private Tenants Limited is striving to be an Equal Opportunities Employer. We invite applications from women and men from all sections of the community irrespective of ethnic origin, colour, sexual orientation or disability who have the necessary attributes for the job. OPT is a not-for-profit organisation. OPT's main source of funding is from the GLC; funding assured until April, 1986, reviewed annually.

Application forms available from OPT, 10 Highbury Place, London N5 1QY, Tel 01-359 8234.

PETERBOROUGH CO-OPERATIVE DEVELOPMENT AGENCY

DEVELOPMENT OFFICER

£9,477

This is a new CDA in a new city. The Officer will be responsible for development work, CDA organisation and funding. We need an experienced person with good business knowledge and commitment to workers' co-operatives.

Job description and application forms from: Carrie Jost, Peterborough Development Corporation, P.O. Box No. 3, Southill Close, City Road, Peterborough PE1 1UJ.

For an informal discussion contact: Peter Cockerthorn on 0223 60877. Closing date: 14th June, 1985.

CHIEF EXECUTIVE'S DEPARTMENT
Race Relations and Equal Opportunities Unit

Disablement Initiatives Officer

SO12 - £2,477-£11,025

The functions of the Unit in supporting the Race Relations and Equal Opportunities Committee, are to collect information and generate effective strategies to ensure that the Council pursues positive policies, which will promote equal opportunities for black and disabled minority groups, and work for the elimination of institutional racism.

The postholder will develop and co-ordinate authority-wide initiatives for improving the employment prospects of and level of service provision to disabled people in Birmingham. He/she will have a good general education including GCSE 'O' Level or equivalent in English Language, together with experience in working with disabled people in a voluntary or work-related capacity.

WOMEN'S UNIT

The City Council's Women's Committee aims to strengthen the links between the Council and Women in the City; to advise the Council on positive action to ensure that women are not discriminated against and their needs and interests are properly served by the Council both as an employer and as a provider of services. The Women's Unit supports the committee's work and is being strengthened with the following new posts. Applications will be welcomed from those wishing to job share.

Women's Career Development Officer

FO1(c) £11,250-£12,243

To develop a programme of positive action for women's career development and implement the Women's Committee's training initiatives.

Experience in training for attitude, change and in dealing with sensitive and personal issues is required. Also necessary is experience in using a variety of training methods and developing new training materials.

Women's Information and Liaison Officer

SO1 53,555-57,107

to establish links between the Council and women in Birmingham with particular reference to black and Asian women and to ensure that the ethnic minority dimension is considered in all the work of the Unit.

Understanding and knowledge of women's rights and in particular a sensitivity to the needs of black and Asian women, proven ability to communicate effectively with individuals and organisations, experience of planning and organising public events essential, together with ability to liaise with public material.

Secretarial and Administrative Assistant

Scale 4 £5,555-£7,329

To provide administrative and secretarial support to the Unit. The ability to organise own work and to communicate effectively with members of the public are necessary, together with proven fast and accurate audio and typing skills, and experience of word processor operation.

Ability to speak one or more ethnic minority languages would be an advantage for the second and third posts.

Candidates may obtain application forms, returnable by 10 June 1985 (14 June for Disablement Initiative Officer), and further particulars from Personnel Section, Chief Executive's Department, Council House, Birmingham B1 1BL.

PLANNING DEPARTMENT
Economic Development Unit - Education and Training Section

Birmingham City Council has established an Economic Development Unit to develop a strategy in response to the major changes in the employment structure of the City. The major task of the Education and Training Section of the Unit is to identify and assess the training needs of companies in the City and link these needs into the most appropriate form of provision. A Training Consultancy Team in the section will have a key role to play in the operation of a training strategy for the City. The first priority for the team will be the establishment of a New Technology Training Scheme partly funded by the European Social Fund with encouragement from the City Council to introduce new technology and to alter their management or production techniques. To support private investment, financial and practical assistance is available to retain the workforce.

Applications are invited for five new posts which have been created within the Education and Training Section.

Senior Training Officer

£12,243-£13,328

The postholder will lead the Consultancy Team consisting of three other training posts with administrative support. Candidates must be professionally qualified, possess extensive training related experience at a management level and demonstrate a sound understanding of business practices within either the public or private sector.

Training Officer (2 posts)

£11,025-£11,880

To be responsible to the Senior Training Officer for assisting companies in the identification of their training needs and suitable training programmes, to consider new technology implications, to develop a training data base, and identify existing and future skills shortages in the economy.

Candidates must be professionally qualified and possess training experience in a business related environment.

Training Officer

£8,532-£11,025

To be responsible for the effective administration of the New Technology Training Scheme and to assist in the co-ordination of vocational training activities initiated by the Consultancy Team.

Candidates must be educated to degree level and possess administrative experience preferably in a training related discipline.

Education and Training Officer

£8,532-£11,025

This post is seconded to the Unit from the City Education Department and will be responsible to the Principal Officer (Education and Training) for assisting in the preparation of the training strategy, monitoring the work of the Consultancy Team and in co-ordination of vocational training.

Candidates must be qualified to degree standard and have experience in developing vocational training initiatives.

Informal inquiries: 021-235 4872.

Written details and application forms (returnable by 12th June 1985) are obtainable from and returnable to: Asst. City Planning Officer, 120 Edmund Street, Birmingham B3 2ED. Tel: 021-235 4800.

Please quote Ref. LJ430G.

Conversing will be obligatory.

An Equal Opportunities Employer



YMCA INITIATIVE IN DRUG ABUSE

NATIONAL CO-ORDINATOR

For more than 140 years the YMCA has consistently innovated programmes to meet changing social needs. In 1984 because of the growing concern about the rapid increase in drug and alcohol abuse an investigation was carried out to ascertain ways of dealing with the problem. This has already resulted in new programme and resources including a video film with Lenny Henry playing the leading role.

To continue and develop this challenging work we need a person with the ability to work hard and to be effective in person to person work with particular emphasis on recruitment, fulfilling objectives to create new initiatives, stimulate others to develop advice, counselling and educational services.

The successful candidate will be the key person in a series of initiatives to be taken with unemployed young people, in schools, in youth clubs, in the training of full time and voluntary leaders and in a variety of outreach programmes at many of our 200 local centres throughout the country. If you have a Christian commitment in accordance with the Aims and Purposes of the YMCA and a determination to fulfil the role, act as a reference for a Movement in touch with nearly 700,000 young people then apply to:

Sam Johnston, National Council of YMCAs, 540 Forest Road, London E17 3DZ.

PERSONNEL AND TRAINING OFFICER

£10,149-£11,789

The Family Housing Association is one of London's largest housing associations, managing nearly 5,000 units of accommodation, with a staff of 400 based at four office locations and 4,000 tenanted staff.

The postholder will be based at the head office in Kennington, SW8, and will be responsible for the day-to-day management of personnel services with particular emphasis on recruitment. She/he will also be required to assist in the review and development of the personnel function in the Association. The job will also involve liaison with LHATS, an external training body for the coordination of skills-related training; and the organisation of and participation in internal courses, e.g. induction. Other duties include acting as Secretary to consultative meetings with NALGO, monitoring budgets, preparing salary information, and the administration of pensions.

Personnel experience, a good working knowledge of employment law and administrative ability are essential; as is the ability to work with the minimum of supervision in an informal environment. Housing experience and training skills would be an advantage. Graduate and/or IFM preferred.

Starting salary dependent on experience. Benefits include 25 days holiday p.a. and contributory pension scheme. For a job description and application form, please contact John Rogers on (01) 582 6502.

Closing date for the receipt of completed forms: 21 June 1985.

Family Housing Association

FHA IS AN EQUAL OPPORTUNITIES EMPLOYER

Brent

OPPORTUNITIES IN MANAGEMENT ACCOUNTS

We are seeking both intelligent young people looking for a career in accountancy and also those already established in their career for a range of posts in this well-established computerised department.

The salary range is from £5,546 for those commencing their career, up to £10,076 for those with sufficient experience.

Help will be given towards relevant professional studies. For further information please Roy Farmer on 01-965 5733, ext. 2912.

For job descriptions and application forms contact District Personnel Department, Central London District Hospital, Acton Lane, London NW10 7NS, or phone 01-965 5733, ext. 2976.

To Advertise in Public Appointments

Write or phone: The Guardian Classified Advertisement Department

119 Farringdon Road London EC1R 3ER Tel: 01-278 2332

164 Deansgate Manchester M60 2RR Tel: 061-832 7200 Ext. 2161

Leicester City Council

As part of the City Council's commitment to an Equal Opportunities Policy, applications are welcome from people regardless of marital status, sex, race, disability or sexual orientation.

Housing DLO Works Manager

Salary to £15,726

We are replacing our Housing Direct Labour Organisation (DLO) which has a fine record of winning work by competitive tender and is expanding from a foundation of greatly improved productivity. We need to maintain and improve the competitive and responsive service to our tenants in 35,000 houses and to other clients. Ensuring a good return on capital employed and continuing to win additional contracts will be major responsibilities of this new post.

You should be:

- a high calibre manager capable of running an organisation of 450 craft and other workers, 70 staff and a turnover of £25.5 million;
- qualified to chartered status, e.g. IOB/RICS etc;
- experienced in managing a disciplined workforce;
- able to demonstrate experience of control of major public sector work programmes;
- aware of Local Government competition regulations.

Principal Programme and Policy Officer

Salary £11,562-£12,645

The Council intends to develop a revised maintenance strategy for the repair and improvement of its 35,000 Council houses. A new team is being set up within the Maintenance Division of the Department; the Director of Planning and Management will select a Principal Programme and Policy Officer to lead this team. The immediate challenge is to begin a comprehensive stock analysis, both physical and visual inspection of existing paper and computer-based files and to construct the framework for future maintenance and improvement programmes.

Particular qualifications are not specified, but the successful applicant will need to be:

- able to have good analytical skills and the ability to present complex information in a clear and concise manner;
- able to identify and define software needs from the past viewpoint;
- able to work corporately amongst people with different skills and at diverse levels within the organisation;
- direct effectively a section with a considerable workload that has the dual brief of operational responsibilities and the production of an effective maintenance and improvement programme;
- have sound knowledge of housing construction;
- be able to understand and relate sympathetically with the needs and expectations of our tenants.

Assistance with relocation expenses up to a maximum of £2,075 and temporary housing accommodation are available in approved cases.

Application forms (returnable by 17th June 1985) and further details from Director of Planning and Management, Service New Walk Centre, Watford Place, Leicester LE1 5DZ. Tel: (0533) 549222, ext. 7084.

...your city council working for you

DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT AND ESTATES

PHYSICAL RESOURCES CO-ORDINATOR

(£13,680 - £15,396)

The Economic Development Division of the above department was established to undertake an active role in local economic development and promotion. The primary responsibilities are to attract and promote development, assist existing industries, encourage and assist co-operative development and other related activities. The main duties of the Physical Resources Co-ordinator are to co-ordinate the Council's development programme of sites and premises and encourage all parties having a potential interest in developing in Edinburgh in keeping with the Council's economic policies. Membership of RICS/ISVA with experience in development is required.

Applications available from the Director of Economic Development and Estates, 275 High Street, Edinburgh EH1 1QE. Telephone: 031-225 2424, Ext 5812.

Closing date: 11th June, 1985.

Edinburgh District Council is an equal opportunities employer. Applications are invited from women and men, from all sections of the community, irrespective of ethnic origin, disability or sexual orientation, who have the necessary attributes for the post.

IMPROVING SERVICES—CREATING JOBS

City of Edinburgh

Strathclyde

GLASGOW Sub-Region SOCIAL WORK DEPARTMENT COMMUNITY WORKER

South West Two Area Office, 1 Maryland Street, Gorton G21 (East Gorton) Tel: Glasgow 0141-274 2299 or 0141-274 2157

Two 7 1/2 hrs irregular hours payment.

Applicants must possess C.O.S.W. Diploma in Youth and Community Work or recognised equivalent.

There will be provision for neighbourhood community work support to established and new community action groups.

This is a temporary post for a period of four years and currently vacants approved from the Scottish Office. Inquiries to 041-610 3188, ext. 240.

Application forms may be obtained from the Assistant Director of Managerial Services, Glasgow Sub-Region, Strathclyde House (2), India Street, Glasgow G2 6EP, to whom completed forms, quoting Ref. 02765, should be returned by 12th June 1985.

LANARK Sub-Region COMMUNITY OCCUPATIONAL THERAPIST

Salary Scale G.L. - £7,255-£9,114

The person appointed will provide an Occupational Therapy service to any Social Work District as directed by the Divisional Officer. He/she will assess the needs of disabled persons, arrange provision of appropriate services and promote the independence of disabled persons.

Applicants should hold Diploma in Occupational Therapy. Possession of a current driving licence is essential.

Application forms may be obtained from the Assistant Director of Managerial Services, Regional Office, Health, to whom completed forms, quoting Ref. L7185, should be returned by 12th June 1985.

R.M.O. McCULLOCH Director of Managerial Services

Strathclyde Regional Council

LEWISHAM COUNCIL FOR COMMUNITY RELATIONS

in conjunction with COMMISSION FOR RACIAL EQUALITY

COMMUNITY RELATIONS OFFICER (EDUCATION)

Applications are invited from suitably qualified candidates for this post with an inner London CRC. The successful applicant will be required to work in all aspects of education for a multi-racial society.

Experience of working with statutory bodies in education and ethnic minority organisations is essential and a Social Science degree or equivalent is desirable.

Salary will be £9,510 to £12,273 including London Weighting. The post is permanent.

Application forms and job description for the post are available from Mr. Kenneth Gibson, Principal Community Relations Officer, LCR, 45 Lewisham High Street, London SE13 5JH.

Closing date: Friday, 14th June, 1985.

LCR is an Equal Opportunities Employer.

A FRESH APPROACH TO MANAGEMENT SERVICES

In Lambeth the Management Services Directorate covers a range of functions including corporate personnel, training, organisations, staffing and productivity matters; mainframe, mini and micro systems development and information processing. We have recently reorganised to provide a better service to our customers — the committees and directorates of the Council. This involves:

- more integration of all management services specialists so that clients' problems are comprehensively dealt with;
- more delegation to managers and project staff to ensure effective provision of services;
- more attention and resources to strategic and technology development and support so that practitioners can operate within clear policies and programmes and have access to expert back-up in problem solving.

To help us make this work we need effective management service managers and practitioners with the necessary technical skills and experience committed to achieving results, and to helping line management in meeting Council priorities and service delivery targets.

Candidates will be required to demonstrate that they have the ability, experience and commitment necessary to develop and achieve the highest professional standards of work within a large multi-racial local authority.

Group Manager (Organisation and Staffing)

(Ref. M93) £15,800-£18,535 p.a. Inc.

Could you run your own consultancy? We need a head of a consultancy group providing a range of management services to a number of our directorates. You will work closely with an equivalent Group Manager (Information Systems) to provide your client committees and managers with a high quality service. This will include regular contact with Chairs of committees and management teams of directorates to discuss priorities and projects, develop work programmes and attend your client committees. You will manage allocated specialists in organisation and staffing, productivity and work study and grading and job evaluation to achieve results within an overall programme and ensure a co-ordinated approach with other groups in the directorate.

You will be expected to make a significant contribution to general management and policy development within the directorate.

You must be able to demonstrate either successful managerial experience in management services work, or that you have the ability and experience to coordinate management services specialists. Preferably in a large council organisation. The ability to develop effective working contacts with client management and elected Members is vital.

Principal Analyst (Organisation)

(Ref. M94) £13,481-£14,574 p.a. Inc.

We are seeking to fill two posts of Principal Analyst who will lead and undertake organisation and staffing projects up to the highest levels.

You will be able to demonstrate experience of designing, negotiating and implementing complex organisational, staffing and methods reviews, and will have proven ability to organise and plan work. A practical knowledge of organisations is essential as is the ability to positively promote the Council's Equal Opportunity Policy and communicate effectively at all levels. A broad appreciation of all management services disciplines is also required.

You will represent the directorate at various meetings and sub-committees where the subject matter is related to the work of your group and on occasions will deputise for the Group Manager.

Senior Analyst (Organisation)

(Ref. M95) £11,984-£13,481 p.a. Inc.

Working under the direction of a Group Manager, you will undertake a wide range of project work, including the resolution of organisational staffing and methods problems in conjunction with client directorates.

You will have the ability to clarify management objectives and respond effectively by undertaking, investigating work to determine solutions and implementing agreed recommendations. You will work either individually or as part of a team and will be expected to take responsibility for managing your own workload.

You must demonstrate broad experience of project design from initiation to implementation stages and have appreciation of other management services skills and techniques.

Good communications skills are essential as is the ability to resolve industrial relations issues as they affect organisational reviews.

Senior Analyst (Productivity)

(Ref. M96) £11,984-£13,481 p.a. Inc.

As Senior Analyst you will be involved in working on a variety of projects designed to improve the efficiency and cost effective provision of services through the application of work study, productivity and related techniques.

Applicants must be able to demonstrate experience of productivity work including the specification and design of incentive systems, cost analysis and successful resolution of related productivity and industrial relations issues. You will be required to work individually or as part of a team to construct fact finding programmes utilising interviews, questionnaires and surveys, and to use the information to generate proposals.

You must be capable of developing and maintaining effective working links with client directorates and have the ability to respond effectively to management objectives. There will be a need for keen sensitivity to productivity in a multi-racial workforce and environment.

Applicants for all posts will need to have an appreciation of the main services provided by a local authority, and have commitment and sensitivity to the principles and concepts of the Council's Equal Opportunity Policy, particularly as it affects their work. Benefits include a contributory pension scheme, a minimum of 26 days annual leave and a seasonal loan scheme. Casual car user allowances will apply to posts with associated car loan facilities. The modern offices which include a subsidised staff restaurant are close to all major transport links, near the centre of Brixton, where the recently opened Recreation Centre has a variety of leisure facilities. Individuals can apply for job sharing.

For application form and job description please contact: Recruitment Section, Directorate of Management Services, London Borough of Lambeth, 18 Brixton Hill, London SW2, or telephone: 01-274 1772 ext. 3008 (or 24-hr Answerphone: 01-783 5595).

Please quote appropriate reference number. Closing date 14th June 1985.

For an informal discussion contact either John Spall, Director, ext 3074, or Philip Carrington, Head of Management and Computing Services, ext. 3075. As part of Lambeth's Equal Opportunities Policy, race, creed, nationality, disability, age, sex, sexual orientation, or responsibility for children or dependants.

LAMBETH

SERVICES WELL WORTH DEFENDING

GRADUATE OR 'A' LEVEL LAW STUDENTS

We urgently need three graduates or 'A' level Law Students for a one month summer placement. A major finance house need to test their recruitment and retention of a large number of work experience students. This is an ideal opportunity to gain practical experience. Immediate start.

For an immediate start. Call on 01-837 6314 for more information.

Thames Recruitment Consultants

سكوت الامم

Step Two Housing (Birmingham) Project Leader

Step Two offers semi independent housing for homeless men and women, primarily offenders, with the objective of resettlement into permanent housing. Sixteen bedspaces are currently in management with a further seven in the pipeline. The existing project is located in a residential area and the composition of the project reflects this.

To supervise Project staff, monitor and control project finance, administer housing management systems, co-ordinate resettlement work, assist in the development of management. The post is a challenging one, needing the flexibility to deal with a wide range of work and the capacity to learn quickly and confidently.

No particular qualifications are required though a background in social work or social needs housing will be an advantage.

Starting salary: £8,262

Closing date: 14th June, 1985.

For an application form and further details, please write including large size, to: Martin Ruscoe, NACRO Housing, 67a Loxley Road, Birmingham B15 2TR.

Assistant Training Organiser

NACRO's Community Programme Section is seeking to fill this new post, to work from its Birmingham office. It entails developing and expanding training provisions within NACRO's Community Programme Schemes by producing training materials, organising courses and tutoring on courses and offering a sliding advisory service for schemes.

You will be experienced in at least one of the areas of training, administration or evaluation and be committed to the goals of NACRO.

Starting salary: £9,114 (incremental scale).

Closing date: 12th June, 1985.

Write for details, enclosing a large size, to: Fred Harvey, NACRO, 54 Bradford Street, Birmingham B5 6HZ.

As an equal opportunities employer, we welcome applications from anyone regardless of colour, ethnic origin or sex, and from disabled people and ex-offenders.

NACRO

For the care of offenders and the prevention of crime

Parks & Amenities Division

Swimming Development Officer

£11,373-£12,219 p.a.

A new post has been created aimed at co-ordinating a high standard Teaching and Coaching Scheme throughout Ealing as a joint appointment to the Council's Parks and Amenities Division and the London Borough of Ealing Swimming Club. The post offers an opportunity to influence the development of swimming, at all levels, throughout the Borough, which has five swimming pools catering for a population of 263,000.

Applicants will be expected to display organisational ability, and must possess the ASA Coaching Certificate, and have substantial relevant experience in top level club coaching, to achieve the high level of success that will be expected.

Working irregular hours, including early mornings, evenings and weekends, is considered to be an essential part of the job and this is reflected in the salary offered. The post offers a fixed term contract for a period of three years, and a car allowance.

Please quote reference 725P. Closing date: 14.6.85.

EDUCATION

Senior Administrative Officer

£10,134-£10,764 p.a.

To be responsible for the central administration of the Youth Service, Community Centres, Adult Education, Education Sports Hall, and the Council's Unified Community Action (U.C.A.) programme, which provides support to voluntary organisations in the Borough.

The postholder will require the ability to manage a small section, clear and service various committees, prepare reports, exercise financial control and produce publicity materials.

The duties of the post involve certain evening commitments. Please quote reference 2487. Closing date 14.6.85.

SOCIAL SERVICES

Residential Social Workers (RSW 1/2)

Working with the Old and Elderly

£5,268-£7,467 p.a.

(dependent upon qualifications and experience)

Our staff strive to maximise residents' self fulfilment by promoting their physical, emotional and social health. This demands energy, stamina, understanding and imagination. Staff development is through professional supervision, job work duties, designated administration, training etc.

The Poplars has 38 residents and is on a post-war estate. Residents, for 53 residents, is in a more leafy area but outside the borough itself. Shift duties, sleep-in duties and some working night duties entailed.

For informal discussion contact Jenny Cortes, Rosebank, on (01) 597 8567, Beverly Mealin, The Poplars, on (01) 864 0747.

Please quote reference 8225S. Closing date 14.6.85.

Application forms obtainable from the Personnel Office, Room A/204, Town Hall Annex, New Broadway, Ealing W5 2BY.

Telephone: (01) 840 1995 (24 hour service).

All salaries are inclusive of London Weighting Allowance. All salaries are open to male and female applicants unless otherwise stated.

Special consideration will be given to disabled persons whose qualifications and/or experience are relevant to the post for which they apply.

Ealing

London Borough

Birmingham Voluntary Service Council

EMPLOYMENT INITIATIVES UNIT

BVSC is establishing this new resource to do detailed work with local employment projects. A team of three is being created: Administrative Assistant, Information Officer and to begin with an

EMPLOYMENT INITIATIVES CO-ORDINATOR

Range £10,464-£12,245

for which senior post applications are now invited.

The successful candidate will:

- liaise with and advise employment projects;
- manage the work of the Unit;
- develop BVSC's resources in this area of work.

Business, communication and management skills are being looked for and knowledge of employment initiatives and strategies is required, as is an understanding of racism, racism and voluntary sector activity.

PROJECT DEVELOPMENT & SUPPORT SERVICES

To complete its team of workers providing comprehensive information, advice, technical aid and training to voluntary groups, to help them develop projects and make the best use of available resources, BVSC now seeks

INFORMATION WORKER

Range £3,532-£11,025

- to provide topical, relevant and targeted information services;
- to establish and maintain the Voluntary Action Resource Library;
- to manage our use of information technology.

ACCOUNTANCY AID WORKER

Range £2,555-£11,025

- to provide assistance to groups on financial management issues;
- to be involved in the BVSC/CWEA Training Programme;
- to develop new resource networks.

For further details and applications for all three posts, send large size, to: The General Secretary, BVSC, 180 Corporation St, Birmingham B4 6TP.

Closing date: 21st June, 1985 (by first post).

M + D

Manchester + District Housing Association Ltd has a stock of 3,500 homes including 15 sheltered housing schemes. As a result of a fundamental restructuring of this registered housing association, two new posts arise. Applications are invited for:

Chief Executive

Applicants should be skilled managers with extensive experience of housing associations at a senior level. Proven ability to plan, initiate and manage organisational change will be needed. This is a challenging post and applicants will be expected to demonstrate their experience in policy formulation, their commitment to social housing, and their energy and dedication to achieve early results.

Salary up to £20,500 plus car and benefits.

Director of Housing Management

Applicants should be qualified housing managers with current experience of both housing management practice and maintenance and repairs procedures in housing association work at second tier level.

The successful applicant will be required to introduce a new departmental structure capable of providing a high standard of service to tenants. Experience of housing association computer systems will be an advantage.

Salary up to £18,000 plus car and benefits.

Applications for both posts should be sent to: RODNEY DYKES + ASSOCIATES

The Clifton, Halesowen, Staffs, B63 3JF

who are advising the Committee on the appointments.

Manchester + District Housing Association Ltd.

GLOUCESTER LAW CENTRE

2 SOLICITORS (one 3 year qualified)

1 COMMUNITY/ADVICE WORKERS

1 CLERICAL/ADMINISTRATIVE WORKER

At with experience of, or interest in, working in the voluntary sector. Salary under discussion.

Gloucester is a city of 50,000 people conveniently situated near the M5 motorway and in the heart of attractive countryside such as the Cotswolds and the Forest of Dean.

The City suffers from housing problems and from above average unemployment. Particular problems are experienced by the young and long-term unemployed. There is a significant (approximately 10%) ethnic minority population, mainly African-Caribbean and Indian.

The Gloucester Law Centre is a new project committed to social justice in employment and particularly welcomes applications from people with disabilities, those interested in job sharing, regardless of sex and race.

Application forms and details from Dave Evans, 60 Seymour Road, Gloucester, Tel No. 0424-119771 after 6.00 pm. Closing Date: 29th June, 1985.

Conveyancing of any nature will result in disqualification.

Humberside County Council

Applications are invited for the post of Social Services Officer, Grade 1, on the basis of a full-time basis for the job.

Applicants should have a minimum of 3 years' experience in a similar post, and be able to demonstrate a commitment to the Council's objectives.

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TYNE AND WEAR COUNTY COUNCIL

Working for you

MUSEUMS & ART GALLERIES SERVICE

MUSEUMS OFFICER (ENGINEERING)

Sc. 4/5 £6555 - £8262

Applications are invited from suitably qualified and experienced persons for the above post.

The successful applicant will be based at the Museum of Science and Engineering, Newcastle and will be part of a small team. This post has special responsibility for the Collections of Power Engineering, Electrical Engineering and Communications. The postholder will engage in Collections, Care and Management, Cataloguing, Documentation, Research, Permanent and Temporary exhibitions and events, Publications, Assistance with educational activities, Enquiries and Public Services.

Applicants should be qualified to graduate or equivalent status in Power Engineering or related subjects with an enthusiasm for the History of Technology, Museum, Teaching and Industrial Experience would be an advantage.

MUSEUM ASSISTANT (TRAINEE)

SCIENCE AND ENGINEERING

Sc. 1/3 £2856 - £4240

This post is intended to provide for new entrants into the Museums Profession. Training will be given together with an opportunity to study for professional qualifications.

The successful applicant should ideally possess suitable degree-equivalent qualifications in Engineering or History and have an interest in the History of Science and Technology. Practical experience may be an advantage. Applications from mature persons will be considered provided that they can demonstrate their intention to follow a career in museums.

The postholder will be based at the Museum of Science and Engineering, Newcastle upon Tyne and will be required to assist in a wide variety of curatorial duties, under the guidance of specialist curators. Occasionally some of the duties may be physically strenuous.

Application forms and further details for the above posts are available from the County Personnel Officer, Tyne and Wear County Council, Sandford House, Archbold Terrace, Newcastle upon Tyne NE2 1ED (Tel: (081) 281 6144, Ext. 206).

Closing date 12th June 1985.

The County Council is an equal opportunities employer.

CALABASH CENTRE

This new purpose built day centre in Catford SE6, will provide a wide variety of social, creative and recreational opportunities mainly, but not exclusively, for elderly black people in the Lewisham community. The centre will provide places for between 60 and 100 members.

The opening of this centre gives rise to the following job opportunity:

Manager

£8,625-£9,363

An experienced manager is required to initiate the running of this new centre and be responsible for its overall management.

Applicants must have a wide experience of working with elderly people and be familiar with the cultural backgrounds and particular needs of elderly black people.

Proven management and organising ability which encourages maximum member participation is essential.

The manager will be under the overall direction of the Centre's Management Committee, and lead a small team of staff.

Applications are invited from persons holding a relevant qualification, but applicants without formal qualifications who have relevant experience for this post will be considered.

For further information please contact Jane Stevenson on 01-898 6121 Ext: 160.

Application form, returnable by 14.6.85, and detailed job description from Chief Personnel Officer, Riverside Offices, 68 Marshford Street, London SE13 7EU, or telephone: 01-818 9287 (24 hour answerphone service), quoting reference SS783 and the job title.

Let's keep the library

Our jobs are open equally to all races and both sexes.

Let's keep the library

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EQUAL OPPORTUNITIES (WOMEN) TRAINING OFFICER

SO1/2 £9,477/£11,025 p.a.

A stimulating and challenging new post vital for the implementation and effectiveness of the City's Equal Opportunity Policy.

Manchester City Council is committed to combating all forms of discrimination against women and wishes to strengthen its Training Units within the Personnel Department with the appointment of an Equal Opportunities (Women) Training Officer.

You will support the Council's initiatives for women by providing in-service training, development activities and information on issues affecting women. It will be necessary to work closely and innovatively with the Equal Opportunities Unit to devise and implement training strategies to ensure that the training needs of women are met by the Council.

You will provide positive support for women within the authority and have an awareness of the particular issues facing women today. An understanding of the role and scope of the training function in its widest sense will be necessary.

It is equally important that as a member of a close-knit team, you should have good communication skills and be fully supportive of Equal Opportunities in its fullest sense, including issues outside your own specialism.

The City Council operates a five-day, 35-hour week with flexible working hours and generous holiday entitlement. For a job description and application forms please ring Bob Jones on 061-234 7503. All completed application forms should be sent to: The Director of Personnel, Personnel Department, 4th Floor, Cumberland House, Crown Square, Manchester M60 3BB. Closing date: Wednesday, 19th June, 1985.

MANCHESTER City Council

Manchester City Council is an Equal Opportunity Employer, and we positively welcome applications from women and men, regardless of their racial, ethnic or national origin, disability, age up to 65, sexuality or responsibilities for dependents.

READY FOR A NEW CHALLENGE?

If you have three years' full-time work experience in an administrative or related field and feel that you are ready to start a new career, we have vacancies at the London Borough of Newham which may be just what you've been looking for.

We need people who can think logically and critically, write clearly and concisely and communicate verbally with confidence and clarity. The minimum educational qualification required is 'O' level English and Maths, and you should be prepared and able to undertake further training.

THE JOB?

We have two vacancies for Management Services Officers (scale 1-2/5) who contribute to productivity services reviews, including interviewing and observing staff, collecting and analysing information and report writing.

The maximum salary for these posts is £9,771 p.a. i.e., although we would expect that appointments would be made in the range between £5,000 and £8,000 p.a. For an application form and further particulars of the posts, please write to the Chief Executive, Town Hall, East Ham, London E6 2RP, or telephone 01-471 0619 (24-hour answering service). Please quote reference CE 302. Closing date: 14.6.85.

London Borough of Newham

SOUTHWARK MICROTECH LTD MANAGER INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY CENTRE

Salary PO 3 £13,481 — £14,574 including London Weighting

Southwark Microtech Limited, an Information Technology Centre (ITC) sponsored by the London Borough of Southwark and Bede House (a local charitable association) has a vacancy for the post of Manager.

Supported by the Manpower Services Commission and the Department of Industry, Southwark Microtech provides training for young unemployed in the use and servicing of computers and related technology. At present, annual courses are run for forty 16-18 year olds.

The Manager will be responsible to the Board of Directors for managing and administering the ITC and providing direction and inspiration to develop training programmes making maximum use of the ITC's considerable resources. You will therefore need to have a proven capability in management coupled with training experience. A background in Micro-Electronics and computing would be an advantage.

The ITC is about to move into new, purpose built accommodation at the Prudential's South Bank Technopark. Southwark Microtech is an equal opportunity employer. Applications are welcome from candidates regardless of sex or ethnic origin and from registered disabled persons.

Further information and an application form are available from Mr M. Paulson, London Borough of Southwark, Company Secretary's Department, Town Hall, Peckham Road, London SE5. Telephone number 01-703 6311 ext. 2028. Closing date 30 June, 1985.

City of Salford

ADMINISTRATION DEPARTMENT

MAYOR'S SECRETARY

GRADE S.O.1 (£9,477-£11,025) Post ref. 2747/G

The successful candidate will head the Mayor's Section and be expected to deal with all aspects of the work of this busy office.

The post requires an intelligent, mature person, of equable temperament, capable of working under pressure to exacting standards, who is able to demonstrate high organisational skills and an ability to communicate effectively at all levels. Work outside normal office hours may be required.

Previous experience, whilst regarded as extremely desirable, is not essential.

The Council operates a scheme for financial assistance in respect of removal and relocation expenses.

Application forms, together with further details, may be obtained from the Personnel Manager, Civic Centre, Chorley Road, Salford, M27 2BA. Tel: 0161-230 2100. Closing date: 12th June 1985.

We are an Equal Opportunities Employer.

HAMMERSMITH AND FULHAM TRAINING SERVICES PROJECT OFFICER

Up to £10,000

H.F.T.S. is launching a

LOCAL COLLABORATIVE PROJECT

sponsored by M.S.G. This one-year project will investigate the training needs of companies, and trainees, especially in new and high technologies, taking steps to implement the findings. Relevant graduates or higher qualifications required. Experience in research and/or previous employment in industry would be an advantage.

Apply by 11th June, 1985.
H.F.T.S. (LFP)
PO Box 501, Town Hall Extension,
King Street, Hammersmith, London W6
Telephone: 01-748 3382

HAMPSHIRE SOCIAL SERVICES ADULT PLACEMENT SOCIAL WORKER

(part-time: 18½ hours per week)

Salary: Pro rata £7005-£8200

with possible progression to £10,107

SOUTHAMPTON EAST
AREA CENTRE

Hampshire Social Services Department's Adult Placement Scheme was first set up in 1984.

We have an exciting network of families caring for a wide variety of adults in need — people with mental disorder or physical handicap or who are elderly.

At the Southampton East Area Centre there is a vacancy for a part-time qualified Social Worker to complete the role of Social Worker, recruit and support clients in the scheme.

The post will demand competence in assessment of social skills, evaluation of the scheme and a commitment to involving other Social Workers in the scheme and other related sources.

The successful applicant will be a full member of both the Area team and Adult Placement Team.

Can you meet this demand? Informal enquiries to Heather Neilson, 28 Cobden Avenue, Bitterne Park, Southampton. Tel: Southampton 562511.

Written enquiries to application forms quoting Ref. 10871X obtainable from the Director of Social Services, Trafalgar House, Winchester SO23 8UQ returnable by 10th June, 1985.

LEICESTER COMMUNITY
PRINTING PRESS
DIRECTOR

Applied to manage the Leicester Community Printing Press, a co-operative with the elected Council, on a full-time basis.

Salary £10,000-£10,000 p.a. The Press was established in April, 1979 and is funded through Local Government. It provides a complete range of printing services, including: Printing, Advertising and Educational Materials, Bookbinding, etc.

Further details please telephone the Press at Leicester 2753282. Closing date: 17th June 1985.

COVENTRY CITY COUNCIL

SPORT AND RECREATION WORKER

Active Life Styles Project

Scale 4 — £5,555 to £7,225

A suitably qualified and experienced Sports and Recreation Worker is required as soon as possible to develop the Project in the development of the Active Life Styles Scheme.

The Active Life Styles Scheme is a national demonstration project aimed at linking between physical education, curriculum participation in sport and recreation, and the development of a healthy and active lifestyle.

The ability to display a flexible and enthusiastic approach towards working with young people in a variety of settings and recreational activities is essential.

Candidates must have held a clear service for a minimum of three years.

The successful candidate will be required to work a 31-hour week on a variable basis. The grade of the post takes account of both responsibility and the need for training and development.

This is a temporary post initially until March 31, 1986. For an informal discussion please telephone Bob Lawrence, the Project Leader on Coventry 255551.

Application forms and further details are available from the Coventry City Council, Department of Education, Room 116, 3RD, Tel: Coventry 25555, ext. 3054. Returnable by June 3, 1985.

AN EQUAL OPPORTUNITY EMPLOYER

CAVENDISH LABORATORY

UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE

The Laboratory invites Graduate or potential Graduate in Physics and related subjects to apply for postgraduate studentships. These are available for Ph.D. research through SERC quota awards or CASE and IT studentships.

The Cavendish Laboratory contains the Cambridge University Department of Education's Physics Group which accepts students for one-year Postgraduate Certificate in Education course and welcomes applications from graduates in physics, engineering or related subjects. There are ample opportunities for physics teachers and this Course offers training in a lively research environment. Grants are available from LEA's and there are also bursaries for mature students. Details are available on request.

Inquiries should be addressed to The Secretary, Cavendish Laboratory, Madingley Road, Cambridge CB3 0ET.

Coventry (Lanchester) Polytechnic

TRAINEE LIBRARIAN

£4,435-£5,765

This will be a one year appointment from September 1985 for a graduate with a pre-library school experience before going to Library School. Details from Personnel Officer (Coventry) Polytechnic, Priory Street, Coventry CV1 3PL.

and/or a large self-addressed envelope to: Coventry Polytechnic, Personnel Officer, Priory Street, Coventry CV1 3PL. Tel: 02462 3232. Closing date: June 3, 1985. An Equal Opportunity Employer.

ADMINISTRATION

University of Edinburgh DEPARTMENT OF ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE RESEARCH MANAGER

Applications are invited for a post of Research Manager in the Department of Artificial Intelligence. The successful candidate will be responsible for the day-to-day management of the Department's research programme. Previous experience of artificial intelligence research, or a related field, would be an advantage. The post is suitable for three years' service. Salary will be at an appropriate level. The University of Edinburgh is an equal opportunity employer. Further particulars can be obtained from the Personnel Officer, University of Edinburgh, 10 George Square, Edinburgh EH8 9JY. Tel: 0131 275211. Closing date: 12th June 1985.

Further particulars can be obtained from the Personnel Officer, University of Edinburgh, 10 George Square, Edinburgh EH8 9JY. Tel: 0131 275211. Closing date: 12th June 1985.

We are an Equal Opportunities Employer.

Apply by 11th June, 1985.

H.F.T.S. (LFP)

PO Box 501, Town Hall Extension,

King Street, Hammersmith, London W6

Telephone: 01-748 3382

Administrative Officer

£9,354 — £11,478 (July review)

The Housing Corporation, a government agency which promotes, funds and supervises housing associations throughout Britain, needs an Administrative Officer to join a busy multi-disciplinary team in its Soho office, London W1.

The job involves:

- appraising submissions from clients seeking support from the Corporation;
- examining feasibility of housing schemes, taking into account costs and social factors;
- advising clients on procedures and policy;
- supervising staff in the team.

The person should be able to:

- work independently on general administrative tasks, including writing clear and concise reports;
- appreciate Corporation policy and communicate to others;
- understand financial aspects of administration and public funding;
- speak with confidence to staff at all levels working in the voluntary housing movement.

Benefits include a comprehensive training and development programme, flexible, index-linked pension, generous holidays and relocation assistance where appropriate.

Please contact Ian McDonald, Area Manager, The Housing Corporation, Watney House, 7-12 Noel Street, London W1V 3PB.

Closing date for applications: 12 June 1985.



Islington Housing RACIAL EQUALITY IN ISLINGTON

Islington has a very mixed ethnic minority population including Afro-Caribbean, Chinese, Greek, Turkish and Asian including Chinese and Vietnamese. The Race Relations Section in the Housing Department has recently been expanded to assist in the creation of racial equality in Islington.

HOUSING LIAISON OFFICER (RACE RELATIONS)

(Ref. No. HG329)

SO1 £10,725 — £11,355 pa inc

The post reporting to the Race Relations Adviser, is one of four in the Race Relations Section.

The successful candidate will be involved in looking at the housing problems of ethnic minority groups in the borough, liaising with voluntary and statutory bodies and communicating with the public.

Candidates must have at least one year's experience of working with ethnic minority groups and be able to identify and analyse housing practices and procedures which are racially discriminatory. The ability to assess training needs and provide appropriate advice on training and housing matters, is also essential.

Candidates must be able to speak one of the ethnic minority languages spoken in the Borough (ie, Turkish, Greek, Bengali) preferably Turkish. A knowledge of inner city areas in the Borough would be an advantage, but is not essential.

Application forms (returnable by Friday 14th June 1985) together with job description and further details, are available from the Staff Section, Housing Department, 232 Essex Road, London N1 3AZ (tel: 24 hours) or 01-226 0772 quoting ref. no. HG329.

Our jobs are open to all races, both sexes, lesbians and gay men and we have a positive attitude towards the employment of disabled people.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC RELATIONS & TOURISM

TOURIST MANAGER

£11,907-£13,680

Applications are invited for this important post in Scotland's tourism industry. Candidates should have a proven track record in tourism or travel with experience in this field at management level.

The main duties of this post are the operation and management of Edinburgh's new tourist office, involvement in the marketing and promotional strategy, brochure production and exhibitions.

Candidates are invited to write for a full job description and an application form which must be completed and returned by the 14th June 1985 to: Mr. John McGhee, Principal Officer, City of Edinburgh District Council, Department of Public Relations & Tourism, 3 Princes Street, Edinburgh, EH2 2DP.

"Edinburgh District Council is an equal opportunities employer. Applications are invited from women and men, from all sections of the community, irrespective of ethnic origin, disability or sexual orientation, who have the necessary attributes for the post".

IMPROVING SERVICES — CREATING JOBS

City of Edinburgh

WANDSWORTH HOUSING SUPPORT PROJECT DEVELOPMENT WORKER

Salary £8,532 + LW

Main tasks will be to develop both the WHSP and WCGSH (a co-ordinating body of housing agencies) with the aim of co-ordinating and improving housing provision and support services for single people who are homeless within Wandsworth.

The staff team is committed to working in a non-hierarchical way.

Experience of development, community work, and work with ethnic minorities would be an advantage.

Job descriptions and Application forms from: WHSP, Orville Rd., London SW11.

Closing Date: 21st June 1985.

The WHSP is striving to be an Equal Opportunities Employer and actively encourages applications from women and black people. Section 38 (b) of Race Relations Act 1976 applies.

SENIOR OFFICER (PLANNING AND RESEARCH)

SOCIAL SERVICES DEPARTMENT, COUNTY HALL, DORCHESTER.

SALARY UP TO £11,562

You will provide specialist advice on research methods and applications, and assist the Principal Officer (Planning and Research) in the research and planning of the Department's main strategies, the development of the departmental planning cycle, the formulation of plans for services, and the planning of capital projects.

You must hold a degree in a relevant Social Science and have suitable experience. Computer literacy is desirable. A full valid driving licence is essential.

Relocation expenses payable in approved cases, and temporary housing may be available.

For informal discussion, contact John Oram, Principal Officer, on Dorchester 63131 Extension 4240.

Application form, returnable by 13th June, 1985, and further details, from: Director of Social Services, County Hall, Dorchester DT1 1SL. Please quote reference PC802.

London Borough of BRENT

Brent is an Equal Opportunity Employer. Job seekers welcome.

SOCIAL SERVICES DEPARTMENT Holborn Area Group

Located in a busy part of Holborn, the area office provides a service to Camden-residents south of the Euston Road. The area largely consists of privately rented and Council-owned accommodation undergoing substantial rehabilitation and redevelopment. The population is a mix of long-established individuals and families, containing a significant number of Bengali families. A 3-shift system and a domiciliary care team are operated which, combined with fieldworkers with specialist responsibilities, work within a commitment to a neighbourhood social work approach.

Deputy Area Group Head

£13,481-£14,574 p.a. (inc.)

You will deputise for the Area Head in managing the office as necessary; have operational management responsibility for both the Domiciliary Care Team (providing home help, OT and good neighbour / volunteer services) and child mind support services; and share in overall policy implementation within the management group. We are looking for a senior, experienced and resource management experience, combined with the ability to contribute to planning and service delivery which are sensitive to local needs and issues. Possession of CQSW and qualification in management / social studies an advantage. (Ref No 10243/G).

Team Leader (Bloomsbury Patch)

£11,964-£12,810 p.a. (inc.)

You will lead a team of eight (four full-time, four part-time) Social Workers, a social work aide and a team clerk. The patch contains a high number of isolated elderly people as well as a strongly multi-cultural community — in particular working with Bengali families. The team is committed to high standards of support and supervision in the context of a patch approach incorporating a number of specialist responsibilities and projects. CQSW essential. (Ref no 10241/G).

Social Worker (Bengali speaking)

£9,510-£11,964 p.a. (inc.)

To work as part of a team in the Holborn patch area; providing a generic service with some element of development work in the Bengali community. For this reason, a Bengali speaking person is essential — Section 38 of the RRA 1976 applies. The team already has some specialisation based on the needs of an inner city population made up of many isolated elderly people, hostel dwellers and a newly-settled Bengali community.

CQSW is essential but we will consider applicants completing the course this summer. (Ref no 10242/G).

Informal inquiries to Barry Barnes, Area Group Head, on 01-631 7474.

Camden is totally committed to its Equal Opportunities policies in service provision and employment. Members of ethnic minorities are under-represented in this work area in relation to Camden's population profile, and applications from members of these groups will be particularly welcome to reduce this imbalance. Application form sent, and to be returned to: Director of Social Services, Watney House, 358/364 Gray's Inn Road, WC1X 8BA, or telephone: 01-637 5621 (Anasphone), quoting appropriate reference number. Closing date: 17th June 1985.

SOCIAL WORK DEPARTMENT PRINCIPAL OFFICER

(Community Services)

(Langgarth)

PO/II £11,568-£13,680

35 hours per week to be worked in accordance with the exigencies of the service.

Travelling allowance facilities available.

Applications are sought for this post which features the development, co-ordination and management of the department's community services, i.e. Domiciliary Care, Occupational Therapy, Community Alarm Service and Voluntary Services. Applicants should have extensive relevant professional experience at management level.

Informal enquiries to Mr A. Cameron, Assistant Director, on Stirling 73111, Ext 410.

Application forms and job descriptions available from the Director of Social Work, Central Region Council, Langgarth, Stirling (Tel: Stirling 73111, Ext 414) to be returned by Thursday 13th June, 1985.

Central Regional Council

An Equal Opportunities Employer

CHURCH HOUSING ASSOCIATION PROJECT MANAGER

OXFORD

To manage an established residential project for the single homeless, providing a range of part-board and full-board accommodation. The scheme is a multi-disciplinary staff establishment. Experience in residential work with the homeless is necessary plus leadership skills, sensitive management and commitment to the homeless.

Salary from £8,532 pa. Four weeks' holiday plus service days. Contributory pension scheme.

Details and applications from:

Su Fernando
Church Housing
Association
Welford House
112a Shirland Road
London W9 2BT
Tel 01-289 2241

DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT

Consultant Liaison Assistant Scale 6

Salary £8,532-£9,114 p.a.

plus £1,017 LW and supplements.

The Consultant Liaison Group controls the planning and execution of commissions by Private Architects and Surveyors for a wide range of housing works.

Applicants must have a sound knowledge of Building Regulations, Room 1, Great Western Avenue, Kings Drive, Wembley, HA9 6SE. HAA 587, returnable 21st June, 1985.

For an informal discussion of the prospects, please ring Derek Hayes on 01-603 3762.

Application forms and job descriptions from the Personnel Officer, Room 1, Great Western Avenue, Kings Drive, Wembley, HA9 6SE. HAA 587, returnable 21st June, 1985.

Telephone: 01-603 0371 (24-hour Anasphone). Reference Number D502 must be quoted.

London Borough of BRENT

Brent is an Equal Opportunity Employer. Job seekers welcome.

PLANNING DEPARTMENT ASSISTANT SERVICE CO-ORDINATOR

So.9 — £8,744 to £10,739 p.a.

Following the implementation of revised management arrangements and the expansion of the Planning Department, the Regional Health Authority has vacancies for two Assistant Service Co-ordinators.

The postholders will have a challenging and important role and the opportunity to make a significant contribution to the planning for an individual patient care group. They will also be expected to undertake responsibility for the production and monitoring of plans for certain regionally managed services.

The Department is organised into 4 Divisions — (Mental Health; Acute Services; Services for the Elderly and Disabled; Health Promotion).

The appointees will initially be attached to a single division but will later have experience across the wider range.

Candidates should be of degree calibre, with good analytical skills and be able to present ideas both orally and in writing to all levels and disciplines in the Health Service. Energy, enthusiasm and initiative are essential.

Publicity Manager

A vacancy has occurred at our Maidstone studios for the above position.

The Publicity Manager will report directly to the Head of Press and Public Relations and will manage a small but assertive unit, with a realistic budget and strong roster of creative agencies in support. The successful applicant will be required to provide publicity and promotional services across the expanding TVS Group. In particular, he/she will have direct responsibility for print, exhibition and display requirements, promotional sponsorship and merchandising; the Publicity Manager will also provide a back-up service to TVS International for overseas programme sales.

The Publicity Manager, as a senior manager, will be expected to play a key role in the formulation of PR policy and at times work alongside managers of other disciplines on various related projects.

It is obvious that we need someone special, ideally aged between 28 and 35 years, who has a good education and has worked in a busy publicity environment. Someone with a flair for promotions, who is also an entrepreneur but at the same time realises the importance of detail. Proven experience in managing a publicity unit would be a distinct advantage and the ability to communicate at all levels is essential.

Salary is by negotiation and will include the use of a company car plus the other benefits connected with a large company.

If you think you fit the bill, please apply in writing, giving full details of your qualifications and experience and quoting reference no. 26/SE/85. (Closing date 7.6.85) to:

The Personnel Manager.

TVS

Vinters Park,

Maidstone, Kent ME14 5NZ.

TVS is an equal opportunities employer.

ITV for the South & South-East

Keeper of Western Asiatic Antiquities

The collections of the Department of Western Asiatic Antiquities are of prime importance for the study of Ancient Mesopotamia and adjacent areas and include the world's largest collections of cuneiform tablets. Material in the collection comes from Mesopotamia, Iran, South Russia, Anatolia, Syria, the Levant, Arabia and Phoenician colonies in the Mediterranean, and incorporates cultures from the Neolithic to the Sasanian period.

Your duties include the curatorial and administrative management of the department, including supervision of the academic work of the staff, especially intended publications; responsibility for the care and maintenance of the collections; advising and reporting to the Director and the Trustees. In addition you will be expected to contribute both to the Department's scholarly output, at the highest level, in an important area of the collections, and to the development of Museum policy.

You should normally be at least 35 and

under 55 years of age, but exceptionally well qualified candidates outside these age limits will be considered. You must be of high academic standing in some branch of the art, archaeology, history or languages of the ancient Near East and must have both a good general knowledge of the fields of antiquities mentioned above and a specialised knowledge of one of them. Proven administrative ability is essential, and practical museum experience would be a considerable advantage.

SALARY (under review): £21,310-£24,060. Starting salary according to qualifications and experience.

For further details and an application form (to be returned by 20 June 1985) write to Civil Service Commission, Alencon Link, Basingstoke, Hants RG21 1JB, or telephone Basingstoke (0256) 468551 (answering service operates outside office hours).

Please quote ref: G/6550.

An equal opportunity employer

British Museum

NORTHERN ARTS ARTIST-IN-RESIDENCE AT DURHAM CATHEDRAL

This 12-month Northern Arts residency, to commence in the autumn, is valued at £7,000. Studio space is available, and some part-time teaching work is also offered by Sunderland Polytechnic as an integral part of the residency.

Closing date: 24th June 1985.

DANCE ANIMATEUR

To work in Northumberland and North Tyneside, in schools, with teachers and within the community, commencing on 1st September 1985. The fee for the initial one-year period is £7,500. The post is jointly funded by Northumberland and North Tyneside Education Authorities, Northern Arts and the Arts Council of Great Britain. Closing date: 14th June 1985.

For full details of either opportunity please contact:
NORTHERN ARTS
18 Osborne Terrace, Newcastle upon Tyne NE2 1NZ. Tel: 091-281 6334

THE INCORPORATED SOCIETY OF MUSICIANS ASSISTANT ADMINISTRATOR

Starting 2nd September

Some experience in Administration and Personnel, Committee-work and Negotiation is essential, as is a lively interest in the classical music field and the needs of performers.

The successful candidate will be able to show initiative and develop the work of the Society which has a membership of over 5,000 professional musicians requiring the full range of professional services. Full details may be obtained from the General Secretary to whom completed applications should be returned by 24 June.

L.S.M., 10 Stratford Place, London W1N 5AE.

TECHNICAL AUTHORS

Interested in freelance writing projects? If you are an experienced software or hardware technical author we would like to hear from you. We provide prestige user and technical documentation for the computer industry. Ring us on Reading (0734) 20015, or write, enclosing a c.v., to: Morrell Media Services, 337 The Meadow, Tilehurst, Reading RG2 6BL.

MORRELL MEDIA SERVICES

VISUAL ARTS CO-ORDINATOR

We are looking for a person with a strong commitment to presenting new work in all media combined with an interest in photography and education. Salary £2655 to £2925. Start beginning September. Details from The Director, Plymouth Arts Centre, 38 Long Street, Plymouth PL4 0EB

PUBLIC AFFAIRS

A leading UK communications consultancy is seeking to appoint a new Head of its Public Affairs division. The post is of strategic importance and will involve both the development of services and staff resources as well as building the division's business.

Candidates should have a firm grasp of current government and political affairs, and be capable of management and leadership as well as acting in a consultancy capacity at the highest levels with clients, which include major blue-chip organisations.

Remuneration will be commensurate with the post's responsibilities and will involve an attractive package of benefits. Candidates should write in confidence to:

VJ 60, THE GUARDIAN

THE GARDNER ARTS CENTRE COMPANY

requires a

DIRECTOR

to develop new policies in dance, drama, music and the visual arts at the South East's major arts centre.

The Centre is situated at the University of Sussex, but from August 1st it will be managed by an independent company funded by S.E. Arts, Brighton Borough Council, East Sussex County Council and the University.

The person appointed to this challenging position will have proven ability in arranging and successfully promoting a broadly-based programme, tailored to meet the artistic and cultural needs of the region. Proven resourcefulness with tight budgetary control and a flair for attracting commercial sponsorship are essential. An interest in developing the educational possibilities of the arts and a particular awareness of the potential for dance in the region will be an advantage.

Starting salary in the range £10,000 to £14,000.

Further information and applications: The Chairman, Gardner Arts Centre Company, University of Sussex, Falmer, Brighton, East Sussex TN1 2TA. Tel: 0273 685447

Closing date for applications: 18 June 1985.

ACCOUNT

Britain's new weekly newspaper for Accountants, is looking for top class staff

We are interested in
**FINANCIAL WRITERS
SUB-EDITORS
and an
ART EDITOR**

Applications to:
**LAURA MAZUR, EDITOR
ACCOUNT
30 LANCASTER GATE, LONDON W2
TEL: 01-402 4200**

SHE

requires a

DEPUTY CHIEF SUB-EDITOR

who is strong on creativity, capable of writing everything from a headline to a full-length feature, has all the usual subbing virtues, and is prepared to take on some production work. She or he will already be at senior sub level, preferably with magazine experience.

Write, with cv, including availability and present salary, to: Beverlie Flower, National Magazine House, 72 Broadwick Street, London W1V 2BP.

TRAINING EDITOR

Nation Newspapers Ltd, the leading newspaper company in Kenya, wishes to recruit an experienced Training Editor. The company publishes one English daily newspaper (circulation 160,000 copies) and one Sunday newspaper (circulation 140,000 copies).

The Training Editor will work on an already-established skill improvement scheme for working journalists at all levels. He will have at least 15 years' experience in journalism, some of which should ideally have been in training journalists. He should also have the ability to organise training seminars / tutorials, write discussion papers and effectively impart knowledge in tutorial and group discussions. Experience of journalism in Africa and general knowledge of the continent will be a definite advantage. Applications containing information on age, relevant qualifications and experience, present position, marital status, nationality and three referees, to be received by 19th June, 1985, should be addressed to:

The Group Managing Editor, Nation Newspapers Ltd, PO Box 48010, Nairobi, Kenya.

DeMAIN

CONSULTANTS LTD
CREATIVE TALENT

Sales Promotion Art Directors with exceptional talent required; from £15,000 + Package. Sales Promotion Print Production & Sourcing Executive with good negotiation skills wanted; c. £15,000 + Package. Studio Manager with strong organisational ability and board skills needed; c. £14,500 + Package.

For details on these and any other positions in the communications business, contact:

NEIL HALLS, 01-631 4578

16-week Intensive Summer Course INTRODUCTION TO BROADCAST TV/VIDEO

Inc. DVU, Betacam & Quicamcam, 1" VTR, digital video and special effects, computer graphics and animation, on-line editing and on-line multi-machine editing with time code, self-instructional TV.

The course which commences 6th July, prepares for employment in TV/VIDEO. MEDIA PRODUCTION SERVICES. 444, Brixton Road, London SW9 6EA. Tel: 01-737 7152.

CITY OF LONDON CORPORATION



Tourism Manager Tower Bridge

Up to £13,400 per annum

The Exhibition and Museum at Tower Bridge is a major tourist attraction. While some 400,000 people already visit it each year, there is still room for initiative to develop its commercial potential to the full.

The City of London is now looking for someone to manage all aspects of tourism—with direct responsibility to the Bridge Master. He or she will formulate and implement advertising and promotional policy for the Bridge and will supervise the day-to-day running of the Exhibition, including staff management.

He or she will be motivated by the marketing challenge which this major attraction offers. Managerial experience is essential, preferably in a tourist or publicity environment. Other backgrounds will be considered. The appointment, initially for one year, will carry a salary between £12,200 and £13,400 (under review from 1st July, 1985), depending on experience and qualifications.

For further details and an application form, ring the City Engineer on 01-606 3030, ext. 2553—or write to him at Guildhall, P.O. Box 270, London EC2P 2EL.

carlbiner

Carlbiner, a World leader in the production of business meetings is looking for:

HEAD OF TELEVISION SERVICES

An intelligent understanding and/or experience in three areas is required:

The technology of large screen projection, graphic generation, teleconferencing etc.

Television as a communication medium for individuals and groups of people.

The ability to produce and/or commission well made programmes which fully meet our clients' objectives.

Excellent salary and benefits package:

Write with full CV to:

The Personnel Director
Carlbiner, C.
Europe House,
World Trade Centre
London E1 9AA.

Reporters

Computer Weekly, the UK's leading newspaper for computer professionals, has a number of openings for senior and junior journalists. Already number one in circulation and readership, Computer Weekly is expanding its editorial team. The newspaper is looking for experienced journalists with a knowledge of the information technology industry, as well as new entrants to journalism who have a computing background.

Successful candidates will have the opportunity to write news and features, and will be expected to travel in the UK and overseas. Competitive salary and conditions are offered, based on experience. All terms and conditions of employment are in accordance with the NUJ/SP/Agreement.

Computer Weekly is based at Sutton, Surrey, and is one of the major titles within Business Press International. The computer publishing market is showing rapid growth, and career opportunities on Computer Weekly reflect that.

Write, setting out your full CV and salary history, including your job content over the past few years, and what you can offer Computer Weekly to: David Craven, Editor, Computer Weekly, Quadrant House, The Quadrant, Sutton, Surrey, SM2 5AS. Mark the envelope confidential.

Business Press International is an Equal Opportunities Employer

BUSINESS PRESS INTERNATIONAL

BIBLE SOCIETY

SUPPORT DEVELOPMENT MANAGER

Bible Society wishes to appoint a Support Development Manager who will lead a team engaged in developing a wide range of publicity and fundraising materials. The post is based in London, but will re-locate to Swindon in November 1985. Candidates will have the ability to write good persuasive copy, and the desire to lead and motivate. A sound knowledge of fundraising and promotion techniques, coupled with a knowledge of church life in the UK and overseas is essential.

The successful applicant will be a committed Christian.

For further details please contact: A. James Escott, Personnel Manager, Bible Society, 146 Queen Victoria Street, London EC4V 4BX (01-246 4751).

MICRO SCOPE

SENIOR REPORTER

The microcomputer trade's market leader newspaper has just gone weekly. Having successfully completed the first phase of its expansion programme, Micro Scope now have a vacancy for an experienced business / financial news journalist. Experience of writing about the computer industry is an advantage, but the key to this appointment is a proven ability to analyse news events.

Benefits include a five-figure salary (according to experience), foreign travel, and the opportunity to grow with the company for the right applicant.

Send c.v. with samples of current work to: Jerry Sanders, Managing Editor, Micro Scope, Sportsweek Specialist Press, 14 Rathbone Place, London W1P 1DE. Closing date for applications: 10th June, 1985.

SOFTWARE

TECHNICAL AUTHORS

TMS Computer Authors provides top quality documentation and software authors to many of the major computer companies in the UK. We require additional software authors to join our already experienced panel of authors to work on a freelance basis on a variety of interesting projects and contracts.

If you would like to talk to us please telephone Debbie Taylor on Guildford (0483) 89806 or send your c.v. to: Jean Hilder, TMS Computer Authors Ltd., The Shellings, The Street, Wokingham, Guildford, Surrey GU5 0PE.

TMS

Computer Authors

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CLOSING DATE: 14th June 1985

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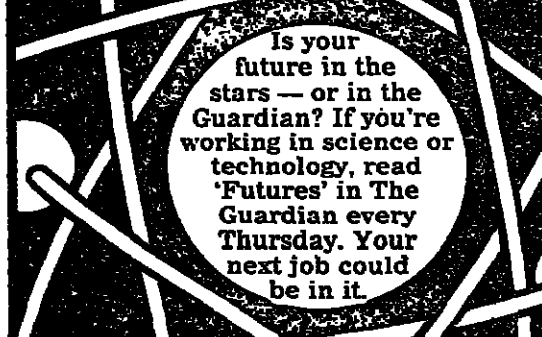
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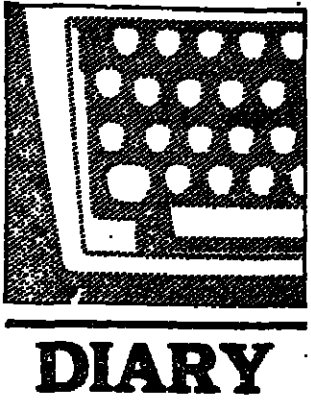
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DIARY

SO WHO'S face is going to get smothered with egg in the row blowing up over Tamil refugees? Stephen Cook, a single-handedly struggling yesterday to implement the Prime Ministerial order that we must have no repeats of the cock-ups in resettling Vietnamese boat people in Britain. Sir Geoffrey Howe, with his sure instinct for stepping round the puddles, stayed firmly put at Chevening. Mr Heseltine, who also knows a hot potato when he sees one, is unlikely to get involved beyond offering a few barracks as reception camps. Deprived of support, Britain is struggling — his suggestions that it's really quite safe for families in Sri Lanka to fly in the face of the facts and his attempts to characterise the terrified refugees as would-be black immigrants on the make is being greeted as a slur on one of Britain's best traditions. His best ally, as ever, will be the anti-immigration lobby who are already raising the ghost of the Ugandan Asians crisis.

SOMEONE'S got a pretty dubious line in direct action at oh-so-radical Sussex University. One Benedict Chapman, a right-wing libertarian recently converted from the SDP, put out an election manifesto attacking NUS contributions to the miners and meatmen, concrete blocks and taxi drivers. Hearing a noise outside his room two nights ago, he got up to investigate — very fortunate, because a moment later a concrete block hurtled through the window to land on the bed he'd just vacated. "Criminal damage to the value of £40 to £100 by 41 windows," say Sussex Police. Ben is reported to be very shaken.

MORE Libertarian news: David Rolfe, vice-chairman of the Federation of Conservative Students and inventor of the Hang Nelson Mandela badge, has just achieved his latest ambition with a meeting with Jeanne Kirkpatrick, President Reagan's ultra-right former UN ambassador. The agenda included support for the Contras in Nicaragua, South Africa and even the Cambodian guerrilla group which includes the Khmer Rouge — there're OK days because they're fighting the Vietnamese. Rolfe, who was in the Rhodesian security forces before taking the chicken run, is in the States consolidating links with the wired-up FCS libertarians and groups like College Republicans, Young Americans for Freedom, and the Heritage Foundation.

A PERFECTLY harmless couple had managed to find their way to the very heart of London's Barbican Centre at the weekend and were about to go in to hear Arturo Sichelangel play Chopin and Debussy. A young man confronted them, tore the ticket from the lady's hand, crumpled it and disappeared into the surrounding maze. Barbican officials confirm the incident, but security men failed to find the culture-hungry culprit.

BACK to orifices with a horror story from the New England Journal of Medicine. Three doctors from Pittsburgh wrote in about removing the common cockroach — Periplaneta americana — from patients' ears. A patient recently presented with a cockroach in both ears. The doctors immediately agreed that fate had granted us the opportunity for an elegant comparative therapeutic trial. We placed the time-tested mineral oil in the ear canal. The cockroach succumbed after a valiant but futile struggle, but its removal required much desecration on the part of the house officer. In the opposite ear we sprayed 2 per cent lindane solution. The response was immediate: the rash exited the canal at a convulsive rate of speed and attempted to escape across the floor. A fleet-footed intern promptly applied an equally time-tested remedy and killed the creature using the simple crush method. They do not say how or why cockroaches enter ears in the first place, but assert that the problem "has bugged mankind throughout recorded history." They must have very big ears or very small roaches over there.

WHILE we're on the subject, back to the prestigious Royal Free Hospital in London. A medical male student saw all these well-cooked cockroaches which they were using the chicken pieces and made one of those nice nurses sick for three hours, as described in the Guardian last week. He sends a memo warning him in medical of a purge on cockroaches which will result in corpses lying about. "Who has been sending them down to the kitchens?" asks our man.

Stephen Cook

Honeymoon today, jam tomorrow?

COMMENTARY
Martin Walker

STALIN, Khrushchev and Brezhnev are sitting in a train, crossing the lonelier reaches of Siberia. The train breaks down. Stalin says "Shook the engine driver." The train still fails to move. Khrushchev says "Rehabilitate the engine driver." Still no movement. Brezhnev leans forward and draws the curtains, shutting out the scorching heat. Then he settles back comfortably in his seat. "Let's pretend the train is moving," he says.

That was how they used to tell the joke. But now the Moscow wits have brought it up to date. The energetic Mr Gorbachev leaps to this feet and shouts "Everybody out!" When all the passengers are linked up beside the track he vaults onto the engine and orders "Everybody push and I'll give you a pay rise later."

Most of the Soviet political humour I had heard had been both sad and bitter. This joke was rather different, and in the friend's housing I heard it, the other Russians began to talk about Gorbachev's remarkable television speech a couple of evenings before.

It had been quite a performance, he was in Leningrad, after another of the well-known abouts with impromptu street meetings that he evidently enjoys, and he was speaking to an audience of senior party activists and economic managers. He spoke for over an hour without a script, oc-

asionally glancing at his notes, and said bluntly that he was less than pleased with their performance so far. The equipment they produced was not up to scratch, they wasted energy and raw materials, they thought more about the gross output even of useless goods than of quality, and those involved in light industry and consumer goods ought to be ashamed of themselves.

"Some of you seem to think our resources are unlimited," he said. "The trouble is that none of you thinks he has to pay for it. Nobody goes bankrupt." And then he tapped his pockets.

"Nobody feels it here — and it's about time you did," he said.

This sort of thing has been said by Soviet leaders before, but not half as bluntly, not on nationwide television, and not to the kind of relieved and even enthusiastic reception that his official audience gave him. It was as if the emperor himself in the fairy tale had suddenly admitted that he was wearing no clothes.

The Gorbachev style has already become a tangible factor in international relations. Americans in Moscow are now musing whether a Reagan-Gorbachev summit is really such a good idea if Washington's great communist censor suddenly finds himself outmatched in the media game.

The man's charisma has become a political factor as well. Americans in Moscow are now musing whether a Reagan-Gorbachev summit is really such a good idea if Washington's great communist censor suddenly finds himself outmatched in the media game.

anti-Soviets may not like the idea, but the Soviet Union has a leader who can walk the streets of his cities without security guards and be greeted with genuine affection. He blithely breaks all the political rules in his walkabouts. In his two days in Moscow's Proletarsky district, he arrived with just two cars. Nor was he escorted by the Moscow party boss Viktor Grishin, a breach with traditional protocol akin to the Queen pottering about the City of London without having informed the Lord Mayor. Indeed, I gather that Grishin only came along on the second day because Gorbachev was hearing so many accounts of bad housing and unreliable food supplies that he told an aide: "Grishin ought to be listening to that."

His visit to the kindergarten was unplanned. He had seen a young couple in the street, gone up to talk to them, learned that they were going to pick up their child, and asked to come along. After chatting with parents there, Gorbachev invited himself to the young couple's home for a glass of tea. He came well briefed. In the virtually obligatory visit

to the hospital he asked the doctors what problems they had. None at all, they chorused. Everything just fine. He began to probe. Do you have enough bandages? Well, yes, we get by, he was told. What about gut for sewing up wounds? Well, there is a problem there. "What about ulcer drugs?" Then the doctors began to say what everyone in Russia knows, that the shortages of medical supplies are endemic.

"So why not tell me so in the first place?" Gorbachev asked. There was silence, and then a young doctor said: "It's too hard to remember everything we don't have. The list is so long."

Then Gorbachev went over to the group of nursing aides peering round the door and picked out an elderly

woman. "How much do you earn, Granny?" She got 110 roubles a month, about three-thirds of the average wage, and she had been working there for 30 years. Gorbachev began to ask her how she got by, and one of the hospital officials said that of course, she could always get a part-time job. Gorbachev froze him with a look. "You had better start paying them enough."

It is not easy for Western journalists to know how to react to stories like these, even when one knows the source is someone who was in the hospital when Gorbachev was there. When Yuri Andropov came to power a whole array of personal details about the man were leaked to the foreign press — that he liked swing music and jazz, that he played a mean game of tennis, and enjoyed good Scotch. The diplomats' consensus in Moscow now is that these were deliberately leaked actions.

But the point about the Gorbachev stories is that they are current among Russians, not among the foreigners, and what is more, the Russians want to believe them. A friend's mother, one of those legendary Russian babushkas who always chides me for not putting enough woolly hats on my children, said solemnly: "You know what's different about our Misha? He came with spring. He was the first we ever had who came with the spring. Lenin came in autumn, and

so did Brezhnev, and Andropov, and Chernenko came with the winter. But Mikhail Gorbachev comes with spring."

I forbore from saying that so had Beria, the repulsive secret policeman who briefly succeeded Stalin. But then another friend said I should note that Gorbachev was the first new leader who ever had a honeymoon. It took Stalin ten years to consolidate his power, it took Khrushchev four years, Brezhnev four years, and Andropov and Chernenko were not around for long enough to count.

"It took Gorbachev six weeks to get his feet into the Politburo. He is the first to get the power straight away, at a time when the people are fascinated by him, when they want to be thrilled by him. It is a unique advantage that he has."

Political honeymoons tend to turn sour although in the absence of Western-style elections, that may not be so important here. If he disappoints the high hopes that are vested in him, and it is a momentous job to live up to this lumbering economy — it will not be easy to ride the sudden backlash that could follow. But for the moment, as Moscow's trees burst into green with the suddenness of spring, there is great popular confidence invested in the new Soviet leader, and even the jokes are kind.

ing of the word that comes from the dangerous world outside.

Beyond the candlelight and brasses in the middle of the "set," is the west door of the old church, roofed again now, but still charred where the plaster survives from the damage and where there was a statue during the Warsaw Uprising. (Impossible not to be touched by the psychic history of the place.)

Every time there is a knock at the door and it's fearfully opened, you hear the "Wah-Wah" of a circling nearer, though Wajda politely uses the noise of French rather than Polish sirens circling nearer, though Warsaw's nightown, grinding trams and cars, local buses, too, altering through sudden silences, add to the effect.

The climax follows another dangerous arrival, framed in the headlights of a BMW beyond the open door, its engine running throughout the scene. (A noisy piece of sounderklisch from Wajda that gives a special edge to the dialogue.) This trench-coated stranger (the Obyedyneniye, perhaps an old lover of the Magdalena, is an ambiguous traveller between worlds, between the Empire and Judea; also a survivor of an earlier uprising, one gathers.

Come on, he begs her. "Nothing can be born here. I know everything's over. It will be as it always was. Come away." "I'm free already," replies Mary Magdalena.

When the Gdansk dockers were finally able to raise a memorial to their comrades shot in 1970, they inscribed on it some lines from Czeslaw Milosz, Poland's Nobel laureate. "You who harmed a simple man. Do not feel secure: a poet remembers. As people leave the church in Zytnia Street they pass a Popieluszko shrine with another quotation from Milosz: 'You may kill him — the new will still be born.'"

A review written for one of the Catholic papers was stopped by the censors. There are of course no reviews in the party-sponsored press, unless one counts a recent reference in reports of a speech by General Kleszak, the Minister of the Interior, to "perforated performances with a tendentious selection of repertoire." But in Polityka the Waspish KTT, Krystow Tapiec, praises a recent production of Fiddler on the Roof and refers to the play as a "display of 'tribal rites for tourists'."

Interesting about Tapiec, says Stefan Bratkowski, now charged with "currency offences" after a police raid on his flat from which many books were confiscated. "A distinguished old Jewish family. Did you know that that great-grandfather received a gold medal as a patriot for his part in the Uprising of 1931?"

TOMORROW: Working the system.

ROBERT WHYMAN reports from Tokyo on silent lessons for British carbuilders

Toeing the Nissan line

ASK THE British workers that think about the Nissan plant training them in Japan, and the chances are they'll comment on the "harmony" and "discipline" (but only anonymously: they're forbidden to talk without management's permission). It is not surprising they should be unaware of the stresses on the shopfloor as Nissan launches its latest offensive to regain ground lost to its rival Toyota.

The British cannot know of the pressures from Japanese management trying to squeeze more effort from their men, because they have no contact with them. After just over a fortnight in the plant outside Yokohama, the British in their new Nissan uniforms, were greeted by a banner "Welcome NM UK supervisors to assembly line number two section, and that's about the limit of communication, except with the foremen specially selected to take charge of them.

The British are being trained on the Stanza, the model they will eventually come home to build in Washington, Tyne and Wear.

One of the British in Number two section on the assembly line at Oppama, Mr Matsuda, says "there's no change for us ordinary workers to make them. Management doesn't want that, they're kept in quarantine." He supposed the management wanted the Britons to see only the good points, said Mr Matsuda (not his real name: he said that even mild criticism can invite problems in a well-disciplined firm like Nissan).

A protective management ensures that the British are safe from pernicious influences. They are under strict orders not to speak to journalists: all interviews must be arranged by the company. "We've been told not to talk to a Nissan Motors UK supervisor said in the lobby of the Yokohama hotel, which is their home until July 4.

Careful supervision is all part of Nissan's task of instilling a "proper attitude" in these men. If they were Japanese recruits, the so-called "freshman leader," a senior worker, would stick close all the time, monitoring personal habits, political views, in and out of the company dormitory. The Britons are spared the full application of what is known as the "brother system."

"It's everything according to the rule book," one of the British trainees said. That goes for life on the shopfloor, where a manual dictates every detail of operations down to the number of turns of a screw, and to the fashioning of unquestioning acquiescence in the highly-disciplined "Nissan style."

The Britons have not noticed yet, but Oppama is not now the happy place that Japanese colleagues might imply. That goes for Nissan as a whole: Being number two in Japan is bad enough, but when your domestic market share is slipping, and you are falling ever further behind the market leader, Toyota, a sense of crisis is evoked to keep workers on their toes.

On May 1, time cards at the gate were replaced by reporting to one's supervisor on the shopfloor — adding in some cases 10 minutes of unpaid time to cross the quite considerable distances inside the plant. This followed the introduction of emergency overtime, obliging workers to put in overtime according to that day's production needs rather than to a monthly scheme pre-arranged between management and union.

As if this were not enough, from June 1, blue-collar workers may be transferred from the factory to work at sales outlets in a new campaign to spur flagging domestic sales.

Low morale is reflected in toilet wall graffiti which could be the Britons' lot about the house union system. "As long as Shioji stays (as union leader), we'll never catch up with Toyota, one message reads.



THIS looks like my country, thought the poet and playwright Ernest Bryll, standing with tens of thousands of his countrymen in the muddy park behind St Stanislaw Kostka's church and seeing there just a fraction of the vast crowd at the funeral last November of the martyred priest Jerzy Popieluszko.

Like everyone who was present, he remembers the huge weight of emotion combining half the pain of Poland's history with the consolation of sharing it; also the formidable discipline of the occasion. Three times in the Paternoster the celebrant had to repeat the sentence "And forgive us our trespasses..." but finally that vast congregation did make the response... as we forgive them that trespass against us."

Three days before I met Bryll, I had gone from the party's official May Day parade in the centre of Warsaw, with its dutiful delegations, its bands, its heavy political bonhomie, to stand through eleven o'clock Mass in the same park where thousands had overflowed again from the churchyard where their martyr was now buried under a great banked cross of flowers, perpetually renewed.

The railings of the churchyard were lined with Solidarity and Catholic banners from all over the country — from Radom, from Gdansk, from Torun where that trial unprecedented since the October Revolution had been held.

I stood shivering between two elderly women and the family of a young teacher, all of whom, young and old, kept their hands held high in salute. The young man, who had been through the two long patriotic hymns which now conclude such Masses, the teacher was tone deaf, what agony to be tone-deaf and so ardently need to sing — over his grained his way through many verses, what I wrote in my notebook, looking around at those passionate faces: was "This looks like a nation."

"The mission of the Church is to be with the people," said Father Popieluszko at one of his Masses for the Country in the weeks before his death, reformulating what old Cardinal Wysinski, who ordained him, had tirelessly repeated as the Church's own "raison d'être", as it were, in Poland.

Wysinski knew, and the Church knew, said a leading Catholic intellectual and former internecine, "that all its gains since the war" — Wysinski's own release from Soviet detention in 1956 — the right to broadcast Mass, and the large programme of church and seminary building of the last decade.

It is impossible to say how far the radicalization of the Church by this martyrdom would go, with its political consequences will be. Certainly many of its flock and their priests, and not only the young ones have been radicalised, and several members of the hierarchy have

The parents of Jerzy Popieluszko at their son's funeral last November



In his second article on Jaruzelski's 'normalisation' W. L. Webb looks at priests and playwrights

Poland's broad church

been less anxiously diplomatic both in what they say and what they do than Cardinal Glemp, the skilled but less than popular ecclesiastical bureaucrat chosen by the Polish Pope to succeed Wysinski as Primate.

The signs of its uncomfortable new strength and its increasing hostility to the opposition are everywhere to be seen, not only in the nearly universal shrines to Popieluszko inside and outside churches, but in the increasingly bold notices posted outside church doors everywhere.

"Wspaniala — That's great!" murmured a woman to her husband as they stood outside the great church opposite Warsaw University, gazing at a picture of Marshal Pilsudski, who in 1920 drove the Red Army back to the gates of Kiev and decisively defeated their counter-attack on Warsaw.

It was attached to a notice of Masses for the fiftieth anniversary of his death, with a quotation which translated roughly as "To continue the fight against overwhelming odds — that is victory. To rest on your laurels after battle means defeat."

Next to it were notices of Masses for General Sikorski, and lectures and readings in many churches celebrating Constitution Day, and the memory of the Bill of Rights of May 3, 1791, enjoyed briefly before the Russians conquered Warsaw 16 months later. (On the night of May 3 there was a huge Mass outside St John's Ca-

thedral which turned into a demonstration (though he is now, always fairly unpolitical, he says, though thought to have been too "folkish" and enthusiastic by some of my more sophisticated young Warsaw friends).

A popular and successful playwright in the seventies, he wasn't especially identified as a "Solidarity" writer, though his "dark" musical Carol Night was closed down when martial law came, and he left the Party when his old friend Stefan Bratkowski, the head of the disbanded Journalists' Union, was expelled in October, 1981.

Since then, like Wajda, he has had the film unit he directed taken away from him, his plays are not performed in official theatres, and this one was refused a staging at the Warsaw Athenaeum Theatre after he and Wajda had begun readings there. And now he has also lost his job as literary adviser to the OKO film unit, as he feared he might.

"Taking part in cultural activities which are illegal" was the charge as retrospectively framed by Jerzy Urban, Warsaw's own Bernard Ingham, at his press conference last week.

"A poet who says everything that's in him," was how the author of a censored review of The Canalic described him to me, "and sometimes it's marvellous and sometimes just a bit banal." Difficult to judge the quality of the language from a friend's whispered running translation, but there was no

underground press in the seventies (though he is now, always fairly unpolitical, he says, though thought to have been too "folkish" and enthusiastic by some of my more sophisticated young Warsaw friends).

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mistaking the resonance of this modern Polish morality play on the sense of something almost sacramental between actors and audience at its high moments.

When it's given — for a few days at a time from week to week — it starts late, at about 10.30, to allow the players to come on from the theatres where some of them are playing. All appear without payment, and two of the stars of Wajda's films Man of Marble and Man of Iron are in the cast.

Krzysztof Janda (straight from playing in a stage version of Educating Rita), and in some performances, Daniel Olbrychski, breaking off filming in Paris.

"Another star" of Man of Iron, the old union activist Anna Walentynowicz, has another engagement, on hunger strike in St Mary's Church near Cracow in defence of the Church against Communist attacks and for the release of political prisoners."

By the time it begins — with a hair-raising mime of Leonard's Last Supper come to gesturing life, and Judas's betrayal — perhaps 100 lucky people have been sitting for an hour, and benches for an hour, and another 250 stand in aisles as tightly packed as any Warsaw tram in rush-hour, young and old, silent and still throughout.

What follows in the upper room on the third day is the Supper of Fear — the disciples' fear of further arrests and tortures, guilt at their betrayal, doubt at the mean-

A small step for common sense

DEREK BROWN in Siena on moves to rationalise CAP

EUROPEAN Community ministers have uncommonly civilised ways of conducting their recurrent crises. The 10 farm ministers have just spent an agreeable couple of days in Tuscany. They and their retinues of aides have roomed the sun-kissed countryside, being royally fed and watered, and have enjoyed the Renaissance splendour of the Monte dei Paschi bank, the world's oldest, for a comfortably brief discussion of their latest woes.

It took them just two and a half hours yesterday morning to produce the classic community view that someone, sometime soon, really must do something about the 25-year-old, £12,000 million

Common Agricultural Policy (CAP). Mr Filippo Pandolfi, current Italian president of the Council of Farm Ministers, proudly announced that the meeting "has given the green light to a far-reaching enterprise." He meant that the talking has only just begun.

To be fair, the ministers were in no position yesterday to get much further. Their year so far has been utterly dominated by the struggle to assemble a CAP price package for the 1985/86 marketing year. Work on the longer term re-fitting of the Community's most notorious achievement has inevitably slipped and slithered

into the background. But at long last the great CAP reform show is set to go on the road. Farm Commissioner Frans Andriessen has promised a Green — in every sense. Paper for next month, and a comprehensive set of Commission proposals in the autumn. The ensuring debate is expected to produce a tide of rhetoric monumental even by Community standards.

For Mr Andriessen was laid low by a bug yesterday, and could not give the meeting the benefit of his latest thinking in person. But the Commissioner's latest paper, read to the meeting by an official, gave a clear taste of how he hopes to wrench the

CAP out of its villain's role in Europe.

The task of reform, he pointed out, is no more than an extension of a process which has been going on for much of the eighties, ever since the Community collectively decided it could no longer afford ever-expanding production of unwanted food.

The conventional wisdom now is that prices must be set so as to match food supply more nearly to demand. But the CAP was founded expressly to protect farmers' incomes as well as to boost agricultural production. That is why the Commission and the Council of Ministers are both now circling warily

around some new form of direct income subsidy for producers.

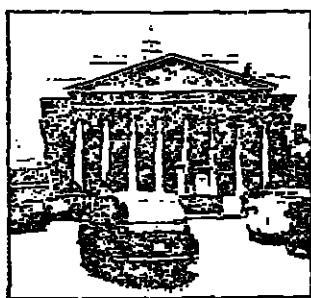
"A part of our agriculture with good structure and favourable conditions could well resist a strict price policy," said Commissioner Andriessen. "Another part would be unable to survive without some form of aid." The challenge which faces us is to allow those different agricultures and the people who work in them, to fulfil their role in society, not least the role of the traditional family farm, which is the characteristic of agriculture in Europe."

Alongside the new awareness that small can be beau-

tiful, the Commission is also devising away from long-term strategies to switch production from traditional, less over-produced crops.

Among the new buzz words is biomass — crops produced for their industrial rather than their nutritional interest. Research also continues on bioethanol or vehicle fuel. But the latest view is that costs far exceed benefits at this stage and that the new crops remain for the moment visionary options for the CAP. They offer little short- or medium-term hope for reducing the lakes and mountains of unwanted food which absorb so much of ministers' time and voters' money.

Britain is the world's biggest creditor nation—but don't blink or you'll miss it



NOTEBOOK

Hamish McRae

ANYONE who reads a newspaper must know who the big debtors are: Brazil and Mexico. But who is the biggest creditor? Yes, it is Britain. But not for long.

This slightly unlikely statistic comes from the Japanese that, as reported below, are about to overtake us. But the figures are worth relating because they point to the enormous financial changes which are now taking place between the major nations, in particular Japan and the US.

In a nutshell, a year or so ago the US was by far the greatest creditor nation, with Britain—thanks in part to the large current account surplus of the last few years, in part to accumulated foreign assets, and in part to exchange rate changes—in second place. Japan was only just moving into creditor status.

We only have Japanese figures for the position at the end of last year, but it looks as though the US was roughly in balance and is now a debtor nation. That is, of course, the result of a large current account deficit. We will have climbed a bit, but not much, as the current account was only just in surplus last year: but the \$80.7 billion figure will not have gone down. And Japan was racing up behind.

Now look at the position which is likely to occur at the end of this year. The US will be a debtor to the tune of, perhaps, \$100 billion. The Japanese will be creditors to the tune of, perhaps, \$125 billion. And we will be second, say, a bit under \$100 billion. Our brief reign in pole position will be over.

Lessons? In a period of high interest rates, better a creditor than a debtor? Or maybe just that the dollar would be in dead trouble without the Japanese investors to prop it up.

What has made the whole technique possible is the fact that the shares of the various companies are undervalued in the market place: the company is worth more broken up than it is worth together. If that is so, why should a bidder extract the surplus value (or part of it), why not existing management?

It is this fact that gives a certain credibility to the Debenham effort—even if it is presented as a buy-out which it would not otherwise have. The financial markets are self-evidently unimpressed by the group's existing management, so why should they stump up money, to sustain it in place? The answer is that the existing management, with the help of Kleinwort's, is doing much of the job that any potential bidder would do and may well be able to extract a higher value from the bits and pieces of the business for the shareholders, than the bidder is prepared to offer.

It has a number of advantages. First, it knows the figures better than any outside management. (This raises an interesting point: should the same information be made available to a bidder as is available to a management buy-out? Trafalgar House is currently pressing the view that it should in its bid for Haden.)

Second, it can open negotiations with—in this instance—prospective owners of its finance subsidiary—in a way that the outside bidder can't easily do. Third, the existing management may feel able to hand to shareholders a higher proportion of the total value than a bidder would feel comfortable doing. Against all this is the question that any City backer of the management buy-out must ask, which is: Why should you lead money

to a management which only wants it as a last resort, and does not really want to be a buy-out at all?

At any rate, the buy-out defence, aside from making life more exciting, does extend the range of actions the financial markets can take in response to a bid. Backing the status quo or accepting the takeover is a rather stark choice. Breaking the thing up and letting management keep a bit of it might seem an attractive compromise.

Who to tell?

TO WHAT extent should auditors be responsible for detecting fraud? The Committee of Accountancy Bodies, the organisation which tries to co-ordinate ideas of the various professional accountancy bodies, publishes new draft auditing guidelines on "Fraud and other irregularities." It is a

useful document for two reasons.

First, it sets out current practice, or rather what the accountants assume to be current practice, for the responsibility of auditors seems likely to be tested in the courts over the Johnson Matthey and the various Lloyd's cases. It may well be that the courts take a different view from the professional bodies.

Second, the document is useful in as far as it highlights what the committee calls the "expectation gap" between users of financial statements and what the auditors feel they can provide.

The audit practices committee of the C&A makes the point that "public expectation, concerning the auditor's responsibilities in relation to fraud and other irregularities is greater than that currently recognised by the profession," and has sent a questionnaire to the accountants asking them to answer a number of what

must be rather uncomfortable ethical questions.

Example: Question eight is "should the auditor be expected to report fraud and other irregularities discovered to (a) shareholders, (b) interested third parties, and (c) the general public?"

At the very least it will be a useful exercise in seeing what the profession thinks, and should help avoid the sort of mess that the accountants got themselves into over inflation accounting, where the big companies failed to take notice of what the bulk of the profession thought.

Over inflation accounting, the profession was saved by the decline in inflation which has to a fair extent reduced the need for the accountants to agree among themselves. On the role of auditors, unless there is some dramatic reduction in the levels of "irregularities," the accountants will need to agree among themselves and do something.

Price of £13 million means heavy losses for electricity pension fund

Brent Walker to buy Brighton Marina

By Andrew Cornwell

The Brighton Marina, which cost £50 million to develop, is to be taken over by leisure group Brent Walker for a knockdown £13 million, leaving one of Britain's leading pension funds nursing heavy losses.

Brent Walker, which is returning to the stock market this week after a two-year absence, now plans a £50 million-plus redevelopment of the marina to include a village of 8,000 houses, moorings for 2,000 boats, a supermarket, leisure centre and hotel. Mr George Walker, chairman of Brent Walker and brother of 1980s boxing star Billy Walker, said that the redevelopment would begin later this year once full planning permission has been granted by the local authority.

Electricity Supply Nominees, which handles the investments for 120,000 members of the electricity supply industry pension fund, is the major investor in the Brighton Marina Company, which is selling the 12-acre marina site. A spokesman for the fund said: "There is a long history of problems associated with this

development, so early in May we decided to sell to Brent Walker. To get it to work a lot of money needs to be poured into it."

Other investors in the project include National Westminster Bank Special Projects, which took over the marina investment from the National Westminster pension fund, and Habitat-Mothcare.

Electricity Supply Nominees has taken the lion's share of the losses on the project since taking over the affairs of Westland Properties, the company which was originally intending to develop the marina site. Four years ago two fund managers at ESN retired early following a row over the fund's exposure to the project. Development of the marina which is on the seafloor, a mile from the centre of Brighton, has been hampered by the technical problems associated with building a satisfactory sea wall. Mr Walker said that the fund has now been overcome and that a safety certificate had been granted by the local council.

He now plans to accelerate discussions with a number of

national housebuilders and superstore companies which have expressed an interest in developing the site. Brent Walker would sell the rights for these developments, and use the proceeds to help fund its own £10 million leisure centre development there.

Brent Walker's £9 million share offer to investors will also help fund a series of other developments including a £750,000 hotel at the Three Rivers country club in Essex, a new banqueting room above the group's leisure centre on the seafloor at Westcliff, and new film projects. Mr Walker is forecasting pre-tax profits of £3.4 million for the current year, excluding the Brighton marina project. The shares are being offered at 130p each. For the future, Mr Walker has ambitious plans to develop a seafloor marina at Southend, and to redevelop Hackney greyhound stadium. The group is also expanding its film production business. A six-part television series on Mountbatten will reach British screens next year after careful vetting by Mr Norman Lonsdale, a friend of the royal family.



Brighton Marina: £50m redevelopment planned

NEWS IN BRIEF

OPEC's market monitoring committee will meet in the Saudi Arabian capital of Riyadh next Tuesday, the Kuwaiti oil minister Sheikh Ali al-Khalifa al-Sabah said yesterday. Its session will follow a scheduled meeting of the Special Audit Committee in the Saudi resort city of Taif, on Sunday.

TRANSPORT & General Workers' Union chief Ron Todd has called for an early government announcement on the future of BL's new investment plan. Mr Todd has requested an urgent meeting with Trade and Industry Secretary Norman Tebbit.

LLOYDS BANK has invented a new reason for lending money: to parents making a contribution to student grants. Up to £2,000 a year will be lent, currently at 13.5 per cent to Lloyds customers and 17.5 per cent to non customers.

JOBS in the UK textile industry would be at risk if the Multi-Fibre Arrangement controlling cheap foreign imports is not renewed, Edmund Gartside, chairman of Lancashire textile firm Shiloh has warned.

Time leads the bidding for Warner-Amex

From Alex Brummer

In Washington, Time Inc., the magazine publishing giant, is leading a pack of bidders interested in winning control of Warner-Amex, the cable television complex jointly owned by Warner Communications and American Express.

The Time bid, which is reportedly worth some \$1.25 billion, comes at a time when the magazine group itself has been the subject of takeover speculation during a period of turmoil in the American communications industry. The offer is said to consist of some \$750 million in cash and the assumption of \$500 million of debts.

Among Time's rivals for control of Warner-Amex is said to be another cable television operator, Viacom, which already has joint interests in Showtime/The Movie Channel—one of Warner-Amex's main interests. A management group led by Mr Drew Lewis, the Warner-Amex chairman who was President Reagan's former transport secretary, is putting together an offer, Warner-Amex sources said yesterday. Mr Stephen Ross, the chairman of Warner Communications, one of the partners in Warner-Amex, is also said to be contemplating a Warner

Communications offer for the 50 per cent of the cable television group it doesn't already own.

While Warner-Amex has been a loss maker and a drain on Warner Communications, which is only now recovering from the write-offs at its former Atari video subsidiary it has recently shown signs of turning itself around. Analysts say that as the sixth largest cable system in the country with 104 separate systems, the MTV network and its interest in Showtime/The Movie Channel it has become an important communications property. Time, as owner of the American Television and Communications cable group, the second largest in the country, clearly sees its bid as securing its future at the forefront of the cable explosion in the United States. It might also be seen as a defensive measure during the current round of media takeovers.

By far the most spectacular of the communications takeovers have been Capital City's acquisition of the ABC television network and the purchase by Mr Rupert Murdoch—through Twentieth Century Fox—of five Metromedia television stations. The fate of CBS, which is under siege from Ted Turner's Cable News Network, still remains in the balance.

Japan to be world's biggest investor

From Robert Whyman

Japan is on the way to becoming the world's largest investor nation, thanks to continuing huge current account surpluses, while the US is becoming the world's biggest borrower.

Official figures released yesterday show Japan's net assets abroad doubled to a record high last year of \$74.3 billion more in overseas assets than in debts. This compares with \$37.3 billion in foreign assets at the end of 1983, when Japan was in third place among creditor nations, behind the US with net assets of \$106 billion, and Britain with \$80.7 billion.

US and British figures for 1984 are not available, but Japan's finance ministry estimates that the US, which is running a balance of payments deficit, has evolved into a debtor nation. Ministry officials also estimate that Japan will overtake Britain by the end of 1985 to become the world's largest creditor nation.

About half of the money from Japan is going to the US, and a major part of that is being invested in high-interest US government bonds. Thus Japan is playing a large role in financing the Reagan administration's budget deficits.

American interest rates are five or six points higher than in Japan.

The huge outflow from the saving of frugal Japanese and the earnings on exports are helping hold up the dollar. But Japan has come under fire from Western nations for spending its foreign exchange earnings on overseas financial funds instead of using them to stimulate the domestic economy.

Critics contend that to halt the outflow of Japanese funds the authorities in Tokyo should take action to enable the Japanese people to spend on interest money at home on attractive financial terms.

Caution on tax reform

By our Financial Staff

The Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr Nigel Lawson, last night sketched out some of the changes in the system of personal taxes which the government plans to introduce in a green paper later this year.

In a speech to the Equipment Leasing Association, he said that the paper would look at ways in which the tax and benefit system might be integrated. There would be "considerable prizes" if this could be done. But he warned that two systems had different objectives. Income tax was an annual charge, while benefits had to respond quickly and when the need arose. If the

change were to be made without anyone being worse off (and some people being better off) it would cost a great deal.

The Chancellor said that the green paper would also look at the possible amalgamation of the tax and National Insurance Systems. But he was keen to keep the contributory principle of National Insurance because he saw "considerable merit in bringing home to people the fact that social security has to be paid for."

He added that there might be some "considerable merit" in that can be secured from some forms of alignment that fall well short of formal integration.

Bugging US Christmas trees

By James Erlichman

A BRITISH-BRED virus will infect US forests this summer in an attempt to kill an insect pest now attacking Christmas tree plantations.

The breeder of the virus, Microbial Resources of Berkshire, has won approval from the US Environmental Protection Agency to let its microscopic legions loose after extensive safety and efficacy trials on both sides of the Atlantic.

The insect pest now infesting the trees is the larvae of the sawfly. When mature they chew their way through conifer forest each year and are impervious to any known chemical pesticides which are safe to use near wildlife.

But Microbial Resources, which used to be part of the Tate & Lyle group, proved in Britain last year that it

could kill the sawfly larvae by spraying them from the air with their natural virus predator, Neodiprion sertifer NPV.

The bodies of already infected larvae were plucked from trees and ground up to produce a dilute mixture which was sprayed successfully on 4,000 hectares of Forestry Commission land in Scotland.

The US Forestry Commission, which already buys Christmas tree seeds from the British counterpart, wanted proof that the viral pesticide, marketed as Virox, would work on its own trees and not on the Berkshire firm to conduct trials.

Dr Steve Lisansky, Microbial Resources' senior scientist, said Virox proved 100 per cent effective and yet "extensive testing showed it to be completely harmless to large animals and birds."

At least 13 natural bio-

cides (bacteria, viruses and fungi) have now been approved for use in the United States and a smaller number in Britain.

Some leading environmentalists' cautiously selective in their attack by some of evolution, are safer than man-made chemical compounds which dominate the £15 billion worldwide pesticide market.

Enter this year Microbial Resources won US approval to market Skeetal, its version of a bacterium which kills mosquitoes. But the British firm faces competition from Giant Chemical conglomerates like Monsanto and Abbott Laboratories, which are keenly awaiting approval to let loose new, man-made strains of genetically engineered microbes into the environment. Ecology peace groups in the United States are protesting vigorously.

Offers flood in for stores group

By Margaret Pagano

A FLOOD of offers to buy various parts of the Debenham's stores chain have been received by merchant bankers, Kleinwort Benson, who are putting together the contingency management buy-out plans.

Kleinwort said it had received another five calls alone yesterday from potential buyers which brings the tally since Burton's £455 million bid was launched to over 30 different parties. Interest is being shown from buyers all over the world but particularly US and UK financial stores to property groups.

Most of the interest is being shown for Debenham's lucrative Welbeck finance operators, which could raise up to £200 million, its prime Harvey Nichols store which could be sold for about £30 million, to property groups interested in buying certain of the group's 67 stores. Another alternative is slimming down the chain to a more manageable 40 to 50 stores.

Mr Tim Holland-Bosworth, at Kleinwort, said it hopes to have more concrete proposals by next week.

Kleinwort, which is working on one of the big US investment banks experienced in leveraged buy-outs, believed to be Cliftcorp, has already had encouraging feedback from institutions to back any potential buy-out.

But Debenham's chairman, Mr Robert Thornton, stressed again that a buy-out is only a last resort. Plans will be activated only if it becomes clear that Burton's bid has a chance of succeeding.

Meanwhile, shareholders are urged to take no action. Debenham's will be sending its defence out, which should include a profit forecast for the current year, once Burton brings out its formal offer document, which is expected shortly.

Fall in UK milk output

UK MILK output in the first month of the second year of EEC maximum production quotas fell by 5.3 per cent compared with April 1984.

The Milk Marketing Board said yesterday.

With demand for liquid milk holding firm, the amount available for supply to butter and cheese-making companies dropped by 9 per cent compared with the same time last year.

The quotas have been reduced since the beginning of last month by a further per cent, in a renewed attempt to stop the growth of new, better and skimmer milk production. The latest statistics show that English and Welsh farmers are still not turning out enough milk.

Higsons agrees Boddingtons' takeover terms

By Mary Brasier

Higsons Brewery, the last remaining independent brewer on Merseyside, has agreed a £27.5 million takeover bid from Boddingtons to create a brewing group in the North-west with combined sales of £65 million.

The two groups trade next door to each other, with Boddingtons based in Manchester and Higsons' 180 pubs located in and around Liverpool. The two boards say the overlap between their outlets is minimal, but that combining Boddingtons' beers with Higsons' presence in the larger market will give the new group a comprehensive and wider range.

Boddingtons has already received undertakings from 51.9 per cent of Higsons shareholders to accept the offer, and the company has a 2.8 per cent shareholding in its own East and Royal Insurance are also shareholders.

The terms of the offer are five Boddington shares and 39p of convertible 9.5 per cent loan stock for every three Boddington shares, valuing the small brewer's shares at 27.5p. Boddingtons' chairman, Mr Ewart Boddington, conceded that the bid price looked high in the light of Higsons' reported drop in half-time earnings yesterday.

The brewery disclosed that profits had slipped from the £432,000 to £236,000 in the first six months on slightly lower turnover. Chairman Mr Gerald Corlett blamed the trading under its own name on switch from managed to tenanted pubs and low sales volume, but said the group would be forecasting profits for 1985 of £1 million.

The figures had been delayed from last Friday, when Higsons' shares were suspended at 177p. Yesterday they resumed trading at 250p and later fell to 222p.

The deal will give Boddingtons the presence it wants in the larger market, helped by Higsons' new £8 million lager brewery in Liverpool. Lager represents between 30 and 40 per cent of Higsons' sales compared with 11 per cent of Boddingtons' turnover.

"The acquisition of a modern lager brewery will give Boddingtons the chance to develop sales of own-produced lager and to position itself for the future in this growing and higher margin sector of the beer market," Mr Boddington said.

Higsons, which will continue trading under its own name on Merseyside, has room to bring its profit margins up from 4.2 per cent to the 15.3 per cent Boddingtons achieves. The merger is expected to cut Higsons' costs and provide additional scope.

Russia offloading gold after trading blunders

By our Financial Staff

An investigation of the world gold market by the giant mining group, Consolidated Gold Fields, has uncovered a major shift in Russian trading policy after some expensive blunders last year.

Despite the increasing efforts by the Russians to tie to displace the amount of gold reaching the West each year, ConsGold has detected a significant increase in shipments this year.

Louise du Boulay, a gold expert at ConsGold, said yesterday that Russian shipments have already reached 80 tonnes this year, against the 205 tonnes supplied by the entire Eastern bloc in 1984.

The increased shipments follow some disastrous trading by the Russian authorities. The price back, she said.



Ewart Boddington

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WATTS BLAKE BEARNE

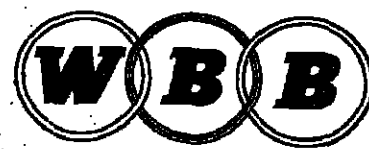
NEWTON ABBOT

Mr C. D. Pike, Chairman, reports:

Pre-tax profits exceed £4 million

- * Pre-tax profits increased by 17.3% to £4,256m compared with £3,629m in 1983.
- * Total gross dividend increased to 7.0p from 5.85p. Capitalisation issue of one Ordinary Share for every five held.
- * Profitability continued to improve during 1984 thanks to increases in exports and the sale of refined clays.
- * Re-appraisal of our management structure and marketing strategy and redefining of executive functions as a contribution towards the continued upward trend in profitability.

Annual General Meeting: 31st May 1985



Watts, Blake, Bearne & Co. PLC

PRODUCERS OF BALL AND CHINA CLAYS

صكيا من الامال

Allied expects beer to strengthen

By Mary Brasier

Allied-Lyons chairman, Sir Derrick Holden-Brown, admitted yesterday that his company's brewing performance last year looked a bit flat in comparison with its competitors. But he could afford the self-criticism in the wake of better than expected overall profits which rose from £194.9 million to £219 million, on turnover of £3.17 billion.

Beer profits rose from £85 million to £94.5 million on turnover nudging £1 billion, but they suffered from extensive reorganisation which hit the second half of the year particularly hard. Allied's programme of "accelerated decentralisation" has led to large-scale redundancies but is expected to pay off in improved performance from beer in future years. Allied has said it will have to lay off

between 1,200 and 1,500 workers out of 20,000 in the beer division. The axe will fall particularly hard in the North, although so far job losses have been only around 200 at a cost of £2.6 million in redundancy payments.

Savings from the reorganisation will be substantial and it has been demonstrated in the last few months that the beer division can improve performance very quickly. The payback period is between 18 months and two years, Sir Derrick said. Against a background of static volumes, Allied held on to sales and market share and was helped by the continuing growth of the larger market which now accounts for 43 per cent of the beer division's sales.

Allied is hoping for further growth from the launch of Castlemaine XXXX which has

been distributed in London and the South-east after initial marketing in Yorkshire. The group is also stepping up capital spending, most of which will be spent in the beer division on pubs. Capital spending last year rose from £123 million to £150 million of which £80 million was diverted to pubs and the overall spending figure in 1985 is expected to be between £170 and £180 million.

The major success of 1984 was the food division which increased profits by 12 per cent to £58 million, after an improvement in margins. Sir Derrick said the division had done well because it was very widely spread geographically, it had concentrated on improving cost effectiveness and it had introduced new products. There are more innovations to come this year, starting with a



Sir Derrick Holden-Brown: more innovations

Investors leave the floor to the bid speculators

THE MARKETS

The undertone in stock markets yesterday remained quite firm as the third lap of the extended holiday account got under way, but interest was again highly selective.

Genuine investors again virtually abandoned the trading "floor", leaving the bid speculators to continue their pursuit of the most likely take-over target. Inevitably, attention focused on the stores sector, where excitement has been stirred recently by the Debenhams/Burtons/Habitat

United Scientific, which late last week reported unimpressive figures, least 20p to 195p on takeover hopes. Profit-taking snipped 4p from Meyer International at 187p, the figures are due on June 18.

Engineers to improve included Debenhams Park at 87p, Avered 251p and Vesper 388p, up 3p to 10p. Speer and Jackson jumped to 170p before drifting back to finish at 163p, up 3p, on speculative activity.

Prospectors for the dish aerial system stimulated A. B. Electronics at 355p. Micro Focus rallied 20p to 345p but Energy Services slipped 7p to 114p and Brambles gained 13p to 273p, awaiting Dunst's next move. Another to improve 21p to 725p was Carparts International, where an 85p offer from Mr. Michael Abrahamson and Robert Fleming has been mooted.

Rowntree were wanted on takeover hopes but Tate and Lyle eased 2p to 448p in front

pected early next month, were hoisted 35p to 680p. Freshbake lost 6p to 66p on nervous selling ahead of Friday's statement. Bumper profits boosted Telecomputing 40p to 380p, up 15p. Boddingtons 73p down 7p. H. Queensway 254p up 10p. Allied Lyons 200p up 8p. U. Scientific 189p up 20p. Burton 486p down 5p. Hignons 425p up 48p. ICI 762p up 10p.

Equity turnover for Friday: Bargains, 25,833; value, £427.53 million.

Frankfurt: The bullish trend that has sparked the change to a rising of record highs endured over the long holiday weekend, helping equity prices close steady to slightly higher in light trading. The Commerzbank index, which breached the 1300 level for the first time on Friday, edged up 0.4 points to 1304.3, its seventh consecutive record.

Paris: Optimism about France's near-term economic prospects nudged share prices higher in active trading. Investor sentiment was buoyed by the minister's renewed calls for lower interest rates. A prediction that French industrial output would hold steady at high levels during the next few months was cited as another bullish element. The general market indicator finished the day with a gain of 0.82 per cent. The CAC 40 index closed at 110 to 67, with 15 shares unchanged.

Tokyo: The market index closed at a record high as many retail brokers bought in expectations of a strong market. Trading was heavy and centered on biotech shares. Nikkei Dow Jones index: 12,694.93 (12,642.73).

Hong Kong: Stocks closed higher in moderate trading. The market opened strongly, but declined in afternoon profit-taking. Hang Seng index: 1,870.04 (1,857.78).

Monday market: The market remained as quiet after the holiday as it had been before the break. Period rates were not going anywhere because all the signposts are so confusing. Day-to-day money held 12 1/4 per cent throughout the morning and into the afternoon. It eased to 12 1/8 per cent at a late stage, only to firm to 13 per cent in thin trading in the closing minutes.

COMPANY BRIEFING

Courtaulds Ferguson's point-of-sale prizes

looks to overseas advance

If Courtaulds lifts overseas profit above the home contribution this year, as seems likely after the foreign progress seen in the latest year to March 31 and recent announcements of more large-scale closures in Wales, recession and currency changes will be less responsible than in the past. The days when the emphasis was on volume growth and tax allowances are long over, but regular returns being the yardstick now.

Capital investment showed the most notable increase, however, within results that were little altered for the most part and about up to expectations. Pre-tax profit rose to £128.2 million, from £117.8 million, the larger increase having occurred in the first half.

Within turnover £114 million higher at £2,152 billion, the overseas operations, including those of International, Paine pushed up sales by £100 million to £249 million in spite of the currency handicap. Exports stayed ahead at £442 million, although three customers in Eastern Europe drew back again. At £71 million, down £1.7 million, home trading profit was £8 million higher than that of the overseas branches.

The leap in capital spending to £126 million — half as much again as in the previous year — did not push up the interest charge, though year-end debt more than doubled to £54 million.

Textile sales and profit were all higher in sterling terms and both fabrics and clothing margins widened markedly. Investment in new machinery was quite high, but several more lines were axed. Provi-

FERGUSON Industrial Holdings' point-of-sale printing and packaging operations enjoyed another good year to February 28, but the Cambria-based group was held back by bad weather and the miners' strike. Their effect on the building supplies and construction divisions and lower contributions from the associates on Fyneside left profit almost unchanged.

Prospects are now brightening. Led by packaging sales to high street stores, turnover rose by \$4 million to £141 million. Sales in most other areas were down, partly as a result of the elimination of previous loss-makers, but

mainly because of the fall in turnover suffered by builders' merchants in several northern towns and in Ireland. Profit margins in this division, accounting for around half of total sales, were squeezed, though there was some improvement in the final quarter.

Profit before tax came out just \$48,000 lower at \$6.45 million after some widely divergent movements within the divisions. Contracting incurred a loss of £250,000 and the shortfall in merchandising was greater still. The associates in tank cleaning and local radio together dented the total quite heavily too, but

the increased final dividend of 4.65p, against 4p, is a sign of optimism. It takes the total to 7.15p from 6.5p net a share, though cover is reduced to just over twice.

The interim dividend is 0.65p net a share, against 0.35p. The shares jumped 40p to 480p on the announcement.

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HOUSING AND PROPERTY SERVICES

The Housing Directorate within Lambeth has embarked on an ambitious and challenging programme of decentralisation as part of its intention to bring its housing services to the community. Within the Directorate the Special Housing Services function has made a particular commitment to maintain and develop the concept of care within the community, in order to meet the increasing needs of groups such as the homeless, the mentally ill, the handicapped and the elderly.

Temporary Accommodation Officer (Ref H/84)

Salary £9,780-£11,355 pa inc

As part of a review within the function we are looking for an Officer who will be an active and integral member of the team responsible for the day-to-day management of the Directorate's Centres and the monitoring of Bed and Breakfast establishments used for temporary accommodation for homeless persons. As an excellent communicator you will use your skills in liaising with other Directorate, departments and agencies as appropriate, and in providing support, advice and assistance to the client group.

Being self-motivated you will actively contribute to the effectiveness of the team. You must also demonstrate organisational ability and communication skills. You should appreciate that on occasions you will work alone in this pressurised and stressful environment. Ideally you have relevant experience of working in a similar environment, preferably within a multi-racial community, however it is essential that you are aware of, and appreciate the issues relating to, homelessness.

On a rota basis you will be required to work "standby duty" in the evenings and at weekends (including Bank Holidays), for which additional payment is made. It is desirable that you hold a driving licence, and a casual car users allowance is paid.

Individuals can apply for job sharing.

Application forms obtainable from the Personnel Officer, Directorate of Housing & Property Services, Lambeth House, Porden Road, SW2, Tel: 01-274 7722 Ext. 2053. Closing date 14th June 1985.

SOCIAL SERVICES

Assistant Hospital Social Work Co-ordinator

(Ref. SP/86/G)

Salary £12,507-£14,574 inc

We have a vacancy for an Assistant Hospital Social Work Co-ordinator in the West Lambeth Health District. The social Work Department attached to the District with a workforce of 57, is responsible for the provision of social work services at three hospitals administered by the Health Authority: St. Thomas', South Western, and Tooting Bec Hospitals.

The Department is headed by a Hospital Social Work Co-ordinator and, in addition to acting as her Deputy, the Assistant Co-ordinator will manage a small team of Social Workers specialising in mental health, based at Tooting Bec Hospital. The postholder will participate in the planning and development of mental health services in the West Lambeth Health District and there will also be opportunities to contribute to the development of Lambeth's Mental Health Services. As Deputy to the Co-ordinator the postholder will be responsible for the work of the whole Social Work Department in her absence.

Candidates must demonstrate in their application that they meet the following requirements:

— CQSW or equivalent.

— Proven success in managing a team of Social Workers.

— Personal MWO or ASW experience and social work practice in a multi-racial area.

— Sound general knowledge of Social Services legislation and practice, coupled with detailed knowledge of mental health legislation and practice.

— Ability to manage and support experienced Social Workers in a multi-disciplinary setting and develop effective working relationships with professionals of other disciplines.

— Ability to work effectively under pressure.

— A sound understanding of the Equal Opportunities Policy in relation to staff recruitment and management and service development and delivery.

— An understanding of the dynamics of racism in social work theory and practice.

Individuals can apply for job sharing.

For further information telephone Judith Treseder, Co-ordinator, on 01-272 8292 Ext. 2578. CLOSING DATE: 13.6.85.

FOR SOCIAL SERVICES APPLICATION FORMS ONLY PLEASE TELEPHONE: 01-272 0564 (24 HOUR SERVICE) OR WRITE TO: THE RECRUITMENT SECTION, ROOM 500, 91 CLAPHAM HIGH STREET, LONDON SW4.

Benefits for most posts advertised include flexible working hours, subsidised staff canteen, sickness and superannuation scheme, generous annual leave.

As part of Lambeth's Equal Opportunities Policy, applications are welcome from people regardless of race, creed, nationality, disability, age, sex, sexual orientation, or responsibility for children or dependants.

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CHANGES

4th WORKER

needed to join team running 4 beds of care for young people living care. 16 residents in all including 3 babies. Work with co-residents also.

The person appointed will be over 25 years, old and will have experience of caring for young children. Common sense, sense of humour and experience of working with young people essential.

Qualifications not necessary. Success of the role of the residents and under representation within the present team, applications are especially welcome from black women.

Salary: £9,450 p.a. (£9,477 + L.W. £12,495).

For details and application form contact: Mrs. J. L. Smith, 228 1912, 177 Lambeth Rd, SW11, 10th Floor, Tel: 01-274 7722.

Closing date: 28.5.85.

This post is subject to the Race Relations Act 1976 (1) (a).

For further information telephone Judith Treseder, Co-ordinator, on 01-272 8292 Ext. 2578. CLOSING DATE: 13.6.85.

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FOR SOCIAL SERVICES APPLICATION FORMS

Send details about: Volunteering ☐
(my skill area is _____)

VSO membership ☐
I enclose a donation of £5 ☐ £10 ☐ £15 ☐
£_____ ☐
(if applicable Access/Visa No. _____)

Name _____
Address _____

G.C.295
Harris, London SW1X 8PW (22p S.A.E. approx.)

We send people.

With the help of generously provided public funds, VSO is able to recruit and post skilled and professional volunteers to communities throughout the third world.

Working often in the most severe drought areas, their efforts, more than just relieving the effects of famine, make it possible to prevent the recurrence of disasters in the future.

If you would like to know more about volunteering, please return the coupon and we'll send you details.

If you're not free to go yourself, then please become a VSO member and, most important of all, send as much as you can afford. It'll be a tip in the right direction.

NAME _____

SEND DETAILS about Volunteering ☐ (if only areas.) _____

VSO membership ☐ _____

I enclose a donation of £5 ☐ £10 ☐ £15 ☐ _____

£____ _____

(if applicable Access/Visa fee.) _____

Name _____

Address _____

Why not?

Circle no. 33/372

G-C 29/6

Post to: VSO, 100, St Giles Overgate, 10, Belgrove Square, London SW1W 9PW (22p S.A.E. approx.)

NAME ADDRESS POSTCODE PHONE NO.

Sales slump takes its toll on home computer pioneer

Sinclair looks to electronics giants for £15m rescue

By Margie Brown
Sir Clive Sinclair confirmed yesterday that he is seeking between £10 to £15 million from a variety of sources by the middle of June to rescue Sinclair Research, his home computer and innovative research firm.

It became increasingly clear during the day that he is likely to face a tough fight with rich white knights from City and industry appearing to be in short supply. Several leading electronics firms, including Thorn-EMI, and STC were quick to deny that they had any intention of taking shareholdings in return for a cash injection. But also among those approached were the Dutch consumer electronics firm, Philips, owners of the Fly brand name, and GEC, Britain's cash-rich industrial conglomerate.

The investing institutions and pension funds, putting up £13 million for a 10 per cent stake two years ago, are unlikely to stump up again. As the pioneer and victim of Britain's now pricked home computer sales bubble — Sinclair Research estimates a 20 per cent drop in sales this year — Sir Clive intends to remain as the company chairman. But he is hoping to outside new chief executive to run the £100 million-a-year sales business and 165-strong staff.

He still hopes to retain majority control of the Cambridge-based firm with his 55 per cent of the shares. He denied City reports that a shareholding of up to 15 per cent had been offered to potential industrial partners in a vain attempt to raise money after company bankers Barclays agreed to be supportive.

According to City and company sources, Sinclair Research has also been looking for a production partner under long-term contracts to make up for the absence of its own manufacturing facilities. Thorn-EMI is already extending Sinclair Research several months of credit for delivered computers. Sir Clive declined to comment on this.

Other methods of reaching the total sum required include selling off rights to Sinclair technology. It has strengths in flat-screen display technology, applicable to computers and television screens of the future, £35 million plans for what may be a revolutionary silicon-water plant, and a briefcase portable computer under development. Its MetaLab, 65 staff dedicated to new products, is highly regarded.

There is also speculation that Sinclair Research's 40 per cent stake in the UK home computer market could prove attractive to a US computer firm, such as Atari, anxious to expand. Both Boots and W. H. Smith, leading retailers of Sinclair Spectrum computers confirm Sinclair products remain popular, despite market conditions, and are holding out hope for Sinclair Research. It is also on the point of selling through Dixons, Comet and Boots a tiny flat-screen pocket television, 5.5 inches by 3.5 inches.

The company still faces a grim summer trying to keep its head above water. Wood Mackenzie, the stockbrokers, yesterday revised downwards its estimates saying that home computer sales will drop in value to £220 million a year, from £350 million in 1984. The real growth lies in software packages and peripherals, such as printers and storage systems, in which Sinclair Research is poorly represented. "It is locked into the most difficult third of the market," said the firm. "And 65 per cent of home computers are not sold until the last three months of the year." Sinclair Research forecasts UK market sales will be 1.2 million this year, compared with its estimates of 1.5 million for 1985. Bema, the trade association, is less optimistic and predicts 1985 sales at around 1 million to 1.1 million. W. H. Smith put their sales so far this year down by 20 per cent on last year.

The crucial financial package is being pieced together by N. M. Rothschild, the merchant bankers. A force in any rescue will be Dr Robb Wilmut, one of Britain's outstanding "technocrats" recruited to the Sinclair Research board last March. He is also a director of STC and is credited with pulling together a crucial range of new products to save ICL.

Sir Clive Sinclair — exploring the arrangements

The main pavilion at the Oval cricket ground in London is to be partly closed to the public today after a fire safety inspection by Greater London Council officials.

The ground is the headquarters of Surrey County Cricket Club and is to stage the sixth and final Test match between England and Australia, starting on August 29.

The pavilion was built last century, mainly of wood, and the GLC has suggested there are not enough exits on the third tier to allow safe evacuation in an emergency.

The GLC inspection comes in the wake of the Bradford City fire disaster and only days after it said Lord's cricket ground was a "potential fire bomb."

The Surrey secretary Mr Ian Scott-Brown said yesterday: "The GLC has strongly recommended that on a temporary basis we close the top part of the members' pavilion until work is done on the exits."

"That section holds about 400 people. We have not been told yet what work they require doing when we are, we intend to take their recommendations."

The GLC has also told Surrey it is unhappy about exit facilities in the covered Vauxhall stand at the other end of the ground.

Mr Scott-Brown said this could mean fewer seats for the final Test. He said: "That section holds about 1,100 people and we have not been told yet what sort of reduction in numbers they are looking for."

The pavilion section will be closed today at the start of the London derby between Middlesex and Surrey. But Mr Scott-Brown said spectators rarely use the pavilion end in championship games.

A GLC spokesman said its officials had found the club had its petrol store under the Vauxhall stand. And he said the club would have to extensively rebuild the members' pavilion using different materials.

With the top section being made mainly of timber, we were particularly concerned that if it caught fire people would be trapped underneath."

In the Vauxhall stand, the safety team found only one main exit for 1,200 people. "We want this stand either closed or reduced in capacity to about 300. Although there are two exits from the stand itself they merge into one."

Underneath this stand we found the club's petrol store, which they have agreed to move. There were also other combustible materials like diesel fuel and fertiliser stored there."

The GLC also said a brick perimeter wall was "leaking" and expressed concern over the number of exits in the three-foot boundary wall which separates the pitch from spectators.

Mr Scott-Brown said The Oval, which is owned by the



Sue Brown, a member of an Oxford University team that will row a racing eight 1,000 miles down the Amazon this summer, at the launch of their boat at Oxford yesterday. Sue, cox of the victorious Oxford crew in 1981/82 is one of 17 members of the team. Pictures by Martin Argles

Oval to partially close main pavilion after GLC's fire team finds faults

The main pavilion at the Oval cricket ground in London is to be partly closed to the public today after a fire safety inspection by Greater London Council officials.

The ground is the headquarters of Surrey County Cricket Club and is to stage the sixth and final Test match between England and Australia, starting on August 29.

The pavilion was built last century, mainly of wood, and the GLC has suggested there are not enough exits on the third tier to allow safe evacuation in an emergency.

The GLC inspection comes in the wake of the Bradford City fire disaster and only days after it said Lord's cricket ground was a "potential fire bomb."

The Surrey secretary Mr Ian Scott-Brown said yesterday: "The GLC has strongly recommended that on a temporary basis we close the top part of the members' pavilion until work is done on the exits."

"That section holds about 400 people. We have not been told yet what work they require doing when we are, we intend to take their recommendations."

The GLC has also told Surrey it is unhappy about exit facilities in the covered Vauxhall stand at the other end of the ground.

Mr Scott-Brown said this could mean fewer seats for the final Test. He said: "That section holds about 1,100 people and we have not been told yet what sort of reduction in numbers they are looking for."

The pavilion section will be closed today at the start of the London derby between Middlesex and Surrey. But Mr Scott-Brown said spectators rarely use the pavilion end in championship games.

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Mr Scott-Brown said The Oval, which is owned by the

Brittan set poser by immigration ruling

Continued from page one
under Britain's immigration rules.

A further 1,200 women a year are affected by a change in the rules introduced by the Government in 1983 as a "fallback" position in anticipation of yesterday's judgment.

The change takes the form of a "primary purpose" test, which means that any male applicant from the Indian sub-continent who wishes to marry a British citizen has to prove to an entry clearance officer that the primary purpose of his coming to Britain is to get married, not to settle in Britain.

The JCWI stressed that in order to comply with yesterday's decision the Government will also have to get rid of the primary purpose rule, since it amounts to sexual discrimination because it applies only to female British citizens who want their husbands or fiancés to join them from the Indian sub-continent.

The Government had devised a special test for foreign husbands, which has meant most white women have been unaffected by the 1983 rules while black women, who were UK citizens, were discriminated against. The test only allowed a female citizen who was born here, or one of whose parents was born here, to bring in a foreign husband.

The Government, as Ms Mollagart said, was warned in a report from the Commons select committee on home affairs in 1980 that the rules would be a breach of the European Convention. Both Lord Scarman and Mr Anthony Lester, QC, told the committee that a ban on foreign husbands would be in breach of the convention.

Since the cases on which yesterday's judgment was based first went to Strasbourg in 1980, the Government has changed the rules again. Immigration groups claim this was in anticipation of yesterday's judgment, but the Home Office states that it was because of the new nationality act.

The change extended the right to bring in foreign husbands to all British citizens, but the Government has retained extensive discretion by requiring couples to prove that the primary reason for the marriage is not for immigration purposes.

One other ruling of the court in the case was causing speculation in Strasbourg last night. The immigration rules were found to be in breach of the Convention on a second ground: the fact that the women had no way of remedy, using the discretion which they were suffering under British law.

This ground has always to be present before a case can be brought to Strasbourg, but the way the court formulated its arguments was leading some senior lawyers to suggest that the British Government would have to incorporate the European Convention into UK law to conform to the ruling.

When the ship arrived at Char Pir Bahsh, 24 hours after the storm and tidal waves "there was nothing left," Mr Jenkins said. "It was just one mudflat and an awful lot of floating bodies."

He said that 80 per cent of the population of the island, estimated at between 8,000 and 10,000, was killed.

Mr Gerry Taylor, managing director of The Guardian for 11 years until his retirement in 1984, is to join the Scott Trust, which owns the Guardian, Manchester Evening News Group. Mr Taylor is currently chief executive of the Radio Marketing Bureau.

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Evidence 'too risky for court'

PACKAGES of "vegetable material" weighing three-quarters of a ton could not be produced as evidence in a drugs trial because they were a health hazard and a "very distinct security problem," Edinburgh High Court was told yesterday.

The packages were under lock and key at a customs and excise warehouse in Glasgow, said Mr Michael Bruce, QC, prosecuting.

On trial are eight men accused of smuggling cannabis into Britain on board the motor vessel, St Just, at the Isle of Scilly, Strathclyde, on February 3.

A police photographer Ewart Orr, told the court that he took photographs of bags containing a "dry substance" on the St Just on February 5. Each of the 76 packages weighed between eight and 10 kilograms, he said.

All deny smuggling cannabis and an alternative charge of being concerned in smuggling cannabis seized by customs and excise officers on February 4.

The trial continues today.

IRA kills 'informers' in car park ambush

By Seumas Milne
The IRA said it shot dead a 19-year-old apprentice electrician in Belfast yesterday, because he was a police officer.

Constabulary denied that the victim, Gary Smith, was in the force or had any connections with the security forces. His brother later said that he had recently applied to join the police reserves.

Mr Smith, from Prestwick Park in north Belfast, was killed at point blank range by two armed men in a car park at Millfield, between the Falls Road area and the western edge of the city centre.

The attack took place as Mr Smith was on his way to technical college for a day release course.

The getaway van was later found abandoned. The IRA men had taken over a house a few streets away late on Monday night, and held a family hostage before driving off in the family's van to carry out the shooting.

Doctors in Northern Ireland were fighting to save the life of an Ulster Defence Regiment soldier who, according to police, shot himself in the head early yesterday after being arrested.

The 27-year-old soldier was taken to police headquarters in Londonderry for questioning at about 1 am after a traffic accident on the city outskirts.

PM visits
refuge for
addicts

MRS THATCHER, who is preparing drug legislation for the next session of Parliament, yesterday met young heroin addicts who are trying to stay off the drug.

She visited Suffolk House, a rehabilitation centre run by the charity Turning Point at Buckinghamshire.

After a visit which was scheduled to last one hour, but stretched to two, Mrs Thatcher said she was "full of hope and admiration" for the staff of the centre.

Mrs Thatcher asked the residents what they believed the Government could do to combat the growing drug menace.

Afterwards, she said: "They all told me we should run more educational films and programmes. But straight away they also said, don't let the message come from anyone in authority because the youngsters won't take it."

"Anyone who has been on drugs can provide the message because they speak from experience. Or it could be someone the young would idolise in the sports world or the pop world."

Brittan 'defeating MPs'

Continued from page one
since it did not yet apply to people seeking refugee status from other countries.

The MPs suggested that the Government should set up refugee centres and should reconsider the 24-hour ruling. They said they would ask Lord Avebury, chairman of the Parliamentary Human Rights Group, to call an emergency meeting as soon as parliament returns next week.

THE WEATHER

Dry and sunny

AN ANTICYCLONE over southern Britain will drift slowly northwards.

London, Sat 5. SW. Wind. Dry. H. 1015. Rain. 0.0. Clouds. 100. Visibility. 10.0. Temperature. 15.0. Humidity. 65.0. Dew point. 10.0. Wind speed. 10.0. Wind direction. SW. Sea. 1.0. Tides. High 10.0. Low 18.0.

SATURDAY 29 MAY

London, Sun 6. SW. Wind. Dry. H. 1015. Rain. 0.0. Clouds. 100. Visibility. 10.0. Temperature. 15.0. Humidity. 65.0. Dew point. 10.0. Wind speed. 10.0. Wind direction. SW. Sea. 1.0. Tides. High 10.0. Low 18.0.

SUNDAY 30 MAY

London, Mon 7. SW. Wind. Dry. H. 1015. Rain. 0.0. Clouds. 100. Visibility. 10.0. Temperature. 15.0. Humidity. 65.0. Dew point. 10.0. Wind speed. 10.0. Wind direction. SW. Sea. 1.0. Tides. High 10.0. Low 18.0.

MONDAY 31 MAY

London, Tue 8. SW. Wind. Dry. H. 1015. Rain. 0.0. Clouds. 100. Visibility. 10.0. Temperature. 15.0. Humidity. 65.0. Dew point. 10.0. Wind speed. 10.0. Wind direction. SW. Sea. 1.0. Tides. High 10.0. Low 18.0.

TUESDAY 1 JUNE

London, Wed 9. SW. Wind. Dry. H. 1015. Rain. 0.0. Clouds. 100. Visibility. 10.0. Temperature. 15.0. Humidity. 65.0. Dew point. 10.0. Wind speed. 10.0. Wind direction. SW. Sea. 1.0. Tides. High 10.0. Low 18.0.

WEDNESDAY 10 JUNE

London, Thu 10. SW. Wind. Dry. H. 1015. Rain. 0.0. Clouds. 100. Visibility. 10.0. Temperature. 15.0. Humidity. 65.0. Dew point. 10.0. Wind speed. 10.0. Wind direction. SW. Sea. 1.0. Tides. High 10.0. Low 18.0.

THURSDAY 11 JUNE

London, Fri 11. SW. Wind. Dry. H. 1015. Rain. 0.0. Clouds. 100. Visibility. 10.0. Temperature. 15.0. Humidity. 65.0. Dew point. 10.0. Wind speed. 10.0. Wind direction. SW. Sea. 1.0. Tides. High 10.0. Low 18.0.

FRIDAY 12 JUNE

London, Sat 12. SW. Wind. Dry. H. 1015. Rain. 0.0. Clouds. 100. Visibility. 10.0. Temperature. 15.0. Humidity. 65.0. Dew point. 10.0. Wind speed. 10.0. Wind direction. SW. Sea. 1.0. Tides. High 10.0. Low 18.0.

SATURDAY 13 JUNE

London, Sun 13. SW. Wind. Dry. H. 1015. Rain. 0.0. Clouds. 100. Visibility. 10.0. Temperature. 15.0. Humidity. 65.0. Dew point. 10.0. Wind speed. 10.0. Wind direction. SW. Sea. 1.0. Tides. High 10.0. Low 18.0.

SUNDAY 14 JUNE

London, Mon 14. SW. Wind. Dry. H. 1015. Rain. 0.0. Clouds. 100. Visibility. 10.0. Temperature. 15.0. Humidity. 65.0. Dew point. 10.0. Wind speed. 10.0. Wind direction. SW. Sea. 1.0. Tides. High 10.0. Low 18.0.

MONDAY 15 JUNE

London, Tue 15. SW. Wind. Dry. H. 1015. Rain. 0.0. Clouds. 100. Visibility. 10.0. Temperature. 15.0. Humidity. 65.0. Dew point. 10.0. Wind speed. 10.0. Wind direction. SW. Sea. 1.0. Tides. High 10.0. Low 18.0.

TUESDAY 16 JUNE

London, Wed 16. SW. Wind. Dry. H. 1015. Rain. 0.0. Clouds. 100. Visibility. 10.0. Temperature. 15.0. Humidity. 65.0. Dew point. 10.0. Wind speed. 10.0. Wind direction. SW. Sea. 1.0. Tides. High 10.0. Low 18.0.

WEDNESDAY 17 JUNE

London, Thu 17. SW. Wind. Dry. H. 1015. Rain. 0.0. Clouds. 100. Visibility. 10.0. Temperature. 15.0. Humidity. 65.0. Dew point. 10.0. Wind speed. 10.0. Wind direction. SW. Sea. 1.0. Tides. High 10.0. Low 18.0.

THURSDAY 18 JUNE

London, Fri 18. SW. Wind. Dry. H. 1015. Rain. 0.0. Clouds. 100. Visibility. 10.0. Temperature. 15.0. Humidity. 65.0. Dew point. 10.0. Wind speed. 10.0. Wind direction. SW. Sea. 1.0. Tides. High 10.0. Low 18.0.

FRIDAY 19 JUNE

London, Sat 19. SW. Wind. Dry. H. 1015. Rain. 0.0. Clouds. 100. Visibility. 10.0. Temperature. 15.0. Humidity. 65.0. Dew point. 10.0. Wind speed. 10.0. Wind direction. SW. Sea. 1.0. Tides. High 10.0. Low 18.0.

SATURDAY 20 JUNE

London, Sun 20. SW. Wind. Dry. H. 1015. Rain. 0.0. Clouds. 100. Visibility. 10.0. Temperature. 15.0. Humidity. 65.0. Dew point. 10.0. Wind speed. 10.0. Wind direction. SW. Sea. 1.0. Tides. High 10.0. Low 18.0.

SUNDAY 21 JUNE

London, Mon 21. SW. Wind. Dry. H. 1015. Rain. 0.0. Clouds. 100. Visibility. 10.0. Temperature. 15.0. Humidity. 65.0. Dew point. 10.0. Wind speed. 10.0. Wind direction. SW. Sea. 1.0. Tides. High 10.0. Low 18.0.

MONDAY 22 JUNE

London, Tue 22. SW. Wind. Dry. H. 1015. Rain. 0.0. Clouds. 100. Visibility. 10.0. Temperature. 15.0. Humidity. 65.0. Dew point. 10.0. Wind speed. 10.0. Wind direction. SW. Sea. 1.0. Tides. High 10.0. Low 18.0.

TUESDAY 23 JUNE

London, Wed 23. SW. Wind. Dry. H. 1015. Rain. 0.0. Clouds. 100. Visibility. 10.0. Temperature. 15.0. Humidity. 65.0. Dew point. 10.0. Wind speed. 10.0. Wind direction. SW. Sea. 1.0. Tides. High 10.0. Low 18.0.

WEDNESDAY 24 JUNE

London, Thu 24. SW. Wind. Dry. H. 1015. Rain. 0.0. Clouds. 100. Visibility. 10.0. Temperature. 15.0. Humidity. 65.0. Dew point. 10.0. Wind speed. 10.0. Wind direction. SW. Sea. 1.0. Tides. High 10.0. Low 18.0.

THURSDAY 25 JUNE

London, Fri 25. SW. Wind. Dry. H. 1015. Rain. 0.0. Clouds. 100. Visibility. 10.0. Temperature. 15.0. Humidity. 65.0. Dew point. 10.0. Wind speed. 10.0. Wind direction. SW. Sea. 1.0. Tides. High 10.0. Low 18.0.

FRIDAY 26 JUNE

London, Sat 26. SW. Wind. Dry. H. 1015. Rain. 0.0. Clouds. 100. Visibility. 10.0. Temperature. 15.0. Humidity. 65.0. Dew point. 10.0. Wind speed. 10.0. Wind direction. SW. Sea. 1.0. Tides. High 10.0. Low 18.0.

SATURDAY 27 JUNE

London, Sun 27. SW. Wind. Dry. H. 1015. Rain. 0.0. Clouds. 100. Visibility. 10.0. Temperature. 15.0. Humidity. 65.0. Dew point. 10.0. Wind speed. 10.0. Wind direction. SW. Sea. 1.0. Tides. High 10.0. Low 18.0.

SUNDAY 28 JUNE

London, Mon 28. SW. Wind. Dry. H. 1015. Rain. 0.0. Clouds. 100. Visibility. 10.0. Temperature. 15.0. Humidity. 65.0. Dew point. 10.0. Wind speed. 10.0. Wind direction. SW. Sea. 1.0. Tides. High 10.0. Low 18.0.

MONDAY 29 JUNE

London, Tue 29. SW. Wind. Dry. H. 1015. Rain. 0.0. Clouds. 100. Visibility. 10.0. Temperature. 15.0. Humidity. 65.0. Dew point. 10.0. Wind speed. 10.0. Wind direction. SW. Sea. 1.0. Tides. High 10.0. Low 18.0.

TUESDAY 30 JUNE

London, Wed 30. SW. Wind. Dry. H. 1015. Rain. 0.0. Clouds. 100. Visibility. 10.0. Temperature. 15.0. Humidity. 65.0. Dew point. 10.0. Wind speed. 10.0. Wind direction. SW. Sea. 1.0. Tides. High 10.0. Low 18.0.

WEDNESDAY 1 JULY

London, Thu 1. SW. Wind. Dry. H. 1015. Rain. 0.0. Clouds. 100. Visibility. 10.0. Temperature. 15.0. Humidity. 65.0. Dew point. 10.0. Wind speed. 10.0. Wind direction. SW. Sea. 1.0. Tides. High 10.0. Low 18.0.

THURSDAY 2 JULY

London, Fri 2. SW. Wind. Dry. H. 1015. Rain. 0.0. Clouds. 100. Visibility. 10.0. Temperature. 15.0. Humidity. 65.0. Dew point. 10.0. Wind speed. 10.0. Wind direction. SW. Sea. 1.0. Tides. High 10.0. Low 18.0.

FRIDAY 3 JULY

London, Sat 3. SW. Wind. Dry. H. 1015. Rain. 0.0. Clouds. 100. Visibility. 10.0. Temperature. 15.0. Humidity. 65.0. Dew point. 10.0. Wind speed. 10.0. Wind direction. SW. Sea. 1.0. Tides. High 10.0. Low 18.0.

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